

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2268.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Subscribers to Two Guineas are admitted to all the Courses.
Lecture Hour, Three o'clock.

WILLIAM PENNELL, Esq., F.R.S. F.G.S.—Three Lectures 'On the Geology of Devonshire, especially of the New Red Sandstone System.' On Tuesdays, April 15, 22, and May 2. Subscription, Half-a-Guinea.

Prof. TYNDALL, LL.D. F.R.S.—Eight Lectures 'On Sound.' On Thursdays, April 20 to June 3. One Guinea.

JOSEPH NORMAN LOCKYER, Esq., F.R.S.—Eight Lectures 'On the Instruments used in Modern Astronomy.' On Saturdays, April 22 to June 10. One Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will recommence on April 21 (Prof. Blackie, F.R.S.E., 'On the Pre-Socratic Philosophy'). The

concluding Year, and for other Business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the Society's House, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Four o'clock precisely.

W. S. VAUX, Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—The

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing Year, and for other Business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the Society's House, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Four o'clock precisely.

W. S. VAUX, Secretary.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.

The TAYLOR PRIZE Essay, on LOCAL TAXATION, by R. H. INGLES FALGRAVE, will be read by him on TUESDAY, 18th inst. The Chair will be taken at 7-45 p.m.; Reading at 8; Discussion at 9.

W. NEWMARCH, F.R.S. President.

W. G. LUMLEY, Q.C., F. PURDY, and J. WALEY, M.A., Hon. Secs.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

4, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, Trafalgar-square.

MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m. Papers to be read:—

1. 'The Position of the Australian Languages,' by Dr. W. H. BLOK.

2. 'Comparative Table of Australian Languages,' by Rev. G. TAPLIN.

3. 'Mental Character of Primitive Man as Exhibited in the Aborigines of Australia,' by C. STANILAND WAKE, Esq.

J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

THE ALBERTA INTERNATIONAL CLUB

For LADIES.—Yearly Subscription, 12s. 6d. for Professional, 10s. 2s. for Unprofessional Ladies, payable Quarterly. Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Members of the Berners' Club will be eligible as Members of the Alberta, at 10s. per annum, without Entrance Fee.—For further particulars apply, by letter, to H. HANSTON, Esq., 50, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

PALL MALL CLUB, 24, SUFFOLK-STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.

This Club is instituted for Gentlemen who desire to enjoy the advantages of a Club that is free from political bias. There is no liability attaching to membership. Members are elected fortnightly by ballot of the Committee. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Town Members, Four Guineas; Ditto, Country Members, Two Guineas.

The Committee.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Armagh, Esq.

Frederick Braby, Esq.

Major Brabazon, Esq.

W. Lloyd Burckbeck, Esq.

Robert Farquhar, Esq.

Henry Alers Hankey, Esq.

Edward Johnston, Esq.

Further particulars may be had from the SECRETARY.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.—The fol-

lowing COURSE OF LECTURES, designed to lead to a CORRECT FORMS OF UNBELIEF among the Educated Classes, will be delivered in ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on the Dates specified below:—

April 22.—Materialistic Theories..... Archbishop of York.

April 28.—Science and Revelation..... Dean of Canterbury.

May 2.—Authenticity of the Fourth Gospel..... Professor Lightfoot.

May 8.—Pessimism..... Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., F.R.S.

May 12.—Historical Criticism of the Bible..... Prof. Rawlinson, M.A.

May 18.—Development of Revelation..... Bishop of Carlisle.

May 19.—Miracles..... Rev. J. Stoughton, D.D.

May 23.—Pantheism..... Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D.

May 23.—Mythical Theories of Christianity..... Rev. C. Row, M.A.

May 26.—St. Paul and Christ..... Professor Stanley Leathes, M.A.

May 30.—Christ's Influence on History..... Bishop of Ely.

June 2.—Completeness of Christian Evidence..... Rev. Canon Cook, M.A.

The Bishop of London, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Carnarvon, Harrowby, and Shaftesbury, Lords Ebury, Lytton, Harris, and Cairns, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. James Stevenson, M.P., will preside on the several occasions in order.

Tickets for the Course only.—Area Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Family Tickets, admitting three, 10s.; Back Area and Back Saloon Tickets, 2s. 6d.—may be had of Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly; Nisbet & Co. 21, Berners-street; Bully Library, 22, Wigmore-street; Dalton, Cooks-pur-street; Westwood, Knightsbridge; Kingtons, Waterloo-place; 3, Waterloo; Westbourne-grove; Hodder & Stoughton, 7, Paternoster-row; Burdell, 67, Upper-street, Islington; F. B. Kitto, 5, Bishopsgate-street.

Without, and at the Office of the Christian Evidence Society, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi.

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ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The Eighty-

SECOND ANNUAL DINNER of the Corporation will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 17th.

The Lord BISHOP of WINCHESTER in the Chair.

The Stewards will be announced in future advertisements.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

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ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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Under the immediate Protection of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

THE ARTISTS' ORPHAN FUND,

for the SUPPORT and EDUCATION of the ORPHAN CHILDREN of ARTISTS.

A DINNER in Aid of this FUND will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, the 6th of May, 1871.

H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES in the Chair.

President—SIR FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.

STEWARDS.

His Grace the DUKE of Wellington, K.G.

Edward M. Barry, Esq. R.A.

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Lewis Lloyd, Esq.

Arthur James Lewis, Esq.

Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq.

The MORAY MINSTRELS will give their services on this occasion.

Dinner on the Table at Six o'clock precisely.

Tickets, including Wines, 12s. each, to be had of the Stewards, and the Assistant Secretary.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Honorary Secretary.

PHILIP CHARLES HARDWICK, Treasurer.

FREDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary.

54, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, W.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

By order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

India Office, 22nd of March, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held in JUNE NEXT, for the selection of Fifty Candidates for admission to this College.

The Examination will be open to all British-born subjects of good character and sound constitution, who are between the ages of 17 and 21 years. The successful competitors, after undergoing, in the case of such as may be found on further examination to be not already qualified in professional subjects, a qualifying course of instruction at the College, and a practical course under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, will be appointed to the Engineer Service of the Indian Government, on a salary commencing at Rs. 4,500 (about £201) per annum.

The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

English: Composition Marks assigned.

History 500

Mathematics, Pure and Mixed 500

Latin 500

Greek 500

French 500

Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following branches, viz. (1) Chemistry; (2) Heat and Light; (3) Electricity and Magnetism; (4) Geology and Physical Geography 2,000

Mechanical (Geometrical) Drawing 500

Hand-drawn (Figural and Landscape) Drawing 500

The Charge made to a Student at the College will be at the rate of 150s. per annum, payment of a part of which may be deferred, and effected by annual deductions from his salary, after his appointment to the Government service.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster, or to the SECRETARY, Public Works Department, India Office, 5, BERNARD MERRIVALE.

P.S. Successful Competitors, who may be found on subsequent examination to be already qualified for the Engineering Service, will receive Appointments without passing through the College.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

FELLOWSHIP IN PALEONTOLOGY

AND GEOLOGY.

The Competition for "THE FALCONER MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP" in PALEONTOLOGY and GEOLOGY will take place in the College, on 24th of October, 1871, at Eleven o'clock. This Scholarship, which is of the Annual Value of about 100s., tenable for two years, is open to Graduates in Science and Medicine of this University, of not more than three years' standing at the time of the Competition.

For further particulars, see University Calendar.

8th April, 1871. JOHN WILSON, Sec. Sen. Acad.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC DEBATE at University College, London, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26.

The Chair will be taken at 7 p.m., by ALEXANDER J. B. BERNERS-FORD HOPE, Esq. M.P.

Mr. E. H. BUSK, M.A., LL.B., will open, in the affirmative, the question:—Is it desirable that the principle of Confederation should be adopted by the European States? Mr. E. W. DEAL, M.A., will reply. (Tea and Coffee at 6.20 p.m.)

GEORGE SERRELL, M.A., President.

Tickets may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. AGATE, University Hall, Gordon square.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, SCHOOL.

Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.

Vice-Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College.

The SUMMER TERM will begin for New Pupils on TUESDAY, May 2nd, at 9.30 a.m. The School is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of several other railways.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction given in the School, Fees, and other Particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PROFESSOR CAIRNES will deliver the first Lecture of his Second Course of Twelve Lectures on TUESDAY, April 18th, at 6.30 p.m. The Course will be continued at the same hour on subsequent Thursdays and Tuesdays.

Fee, 12s. JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

The SUMMER COURSES OF LECTURES on those parts of the above-mentioned subjects which are required at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London will begin on TUESDAY, April 18th.

Fees: For the Chemistry Course, 4s. 4s.; for that on Physics, 3s. 12s. 6d. Prospectuses, containing full information, may be obtained on application at the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

LADIES' COLLEGE, DUFFIELD HOUSE, LOWER

NORWOOD.—The ensuing Term will COMMENCE (D.V.) the 1st of May. Fees, 45s. 3s. and 100s. Guineas.—The latter includes also Hiding Lessons and Crystal Palace Ticket.—Address Mrs. RICHARDSON, as above.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE FOR LADIES,

115, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, Hyde Park.

The JUNIOR TERM begins April 17th.

The SENIOR TERM, April 29th.

Prospectuses, containing Terms, &c., may be had on application to the LADY RESIDENT.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 48 and 49,

Bedford-square, London. Founded 1840. Incorporated 1860.

EASTER TERM began on THURSDAY last, April 13. TWO ARNOLD SCHOLARSHIPS, giving Free Admission for two years to Five Classes, including Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, will be again awarded at the beginning of next October.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

HITCHIN COLLEGE (for WOMEN).—An EN-

TERANCE and SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 20, and Three Following Days, at the University of London.

W. Forms of Entry may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec., Mr. DAVIES, 17, Cunningham-place, London, N.W. These Forms must be returned filled up on or before April 20.

The following Scholarships, tenable from October, 1871, will be awarded to the Candidates who shall pass best in the above Examination:—

1. A Subscription Scholarship, covering the whole of the College Fees for three years, i.e., of the value of 300 Guineas.

2. The Margaret Lady Stanley of Alderley's Scholarship, of the value of 50s. a year, for three years.

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This Establishment belongs to the Municipality of the Town, Young Ladies wishing to attend the same can be received as BOARDERS, by the Director of the Institution, Dr. KREUT, or by the Head Mistress of the School, Miss HELLER.—Prospectuses may be had by applying to Messrs. TATNER & Co., 5 and 60, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

KILBURN LADIES' COLLEGE.—

EDUCATION (First-Class) for YOUNG LADIES. Twenty Professors in regular attendance.—Resident Housekeeper and Parisian Governesses. Italian, Signor Toscani—Latin, Mr. Wilkinson—Piano, Mr. Sydney Smith, Dr. Austin Pearce, and Mr. Thorpe—Harp, Mr. J. B. Chatterton (Harper to the Queen)—Singing, Messrs. F. Rodda, E. Roney, Pennington, and Ventini—Drawing and Painting, Mr. Deamer (Exhibitor)—Dancing, Mr. Barnett—Calligraphies, Mr. Everett—Gloves, Mr. Fontaine—Elocution and Composition, Prof. Volta—Mathematics and Arithmetic, Mr. Hopley—Lectures, Mr. Spenser, &c. Riding, Mrs. Trinder (with Groom). Healthy situation. Separate Beds. Playground, Croquet Lawn, and Covered Walk 100 feet long. Best and unlimited Diet. Average number 30. Inclusive terms, 40 Guineas per annum.—Address Mrs. DEANER, Kilburn Ladies' College, Carlton-road, Kilburn, W.

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The SECOND TERM will BEGIN on FRIDAY, May 5th.

Terms of TUITION and BOARD, 80s. net annum.

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THE VINTAGE, by L. ALMA TADEMA, will shortly

be ON VIEW at Messrs. PILGEMAN & LEFEBVRE's Gallery, 14, King-street, St. James's.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, SOCIETY OF ARTS

CONCERTS.—Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19th, a Grand MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION OF MUSIC will be performed in the above Hall, in aid of a National Training School for Music. Principal Artists: Madame Carola, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Hughes (Ophicleide). Commence at 8.—Orchestra seats, 1s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Arena, 7s.; Balcony, 7s.; Amphitheatre, 10s. 6d.; A Box holding five persons, 31s.; Eight persons, 44s.; Ten persons, 57s.; Tickets: Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore; Ticket Office, Exeter Hall; Messrs. Rudall & Co. 30, Charing Cross; Mr. Alfred Hays, the City Box Office, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Keith, Frowie & Co. 48, Chancery; R. W. Oliver, 30, Old Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at S. M. & A. Warren's Ticket Office, 1, Edward's-terrace, Kensington.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL will LECTURE at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, April 20th, at 8 P.M., and at THE HORNS, KENNINGTON, 5 P.M., on THE BEST SOCIETY. "Kings and statesmen lingering patiently in those plainly furnished and narrow ante-rooms over bookcase shelves,"—*Ruskin's Scenery and Cities*. Tickets, &c. at Victoria Press, Princess-street, Hanover-square, W.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—Miss IMMISCH, MEISSEN, near Dresden, receives into her Educational Establishment a limited number of YOUNG ENGLISH LADIES, to whom she offers the best Educational advantages and a thoroughly comfortable Home. Resident French Governess. Moderate terms. References: Mrs. George Gilchrist, Clapham Common, London; Rev. Dr. Simpson, Spring Hill College, Birmingham.—For particulars, apply to the REFERENCE or to FRIEDRICH IMMISCH, care of Dr. Immisch, Meissen.

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A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE desires an ENGAGEMENT as TUTOR during the Long Vacation, to One or TWO PUPILS (Mathematics, Classics, English).—For particulars, apply to J. P., 21, Little St. Mary's-terrace, Cambridge.

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GERMAN.—DR. HEINEMANN, Professor at the Crystal Palace School, continues to TEACH GERMAN (in all its branches) in superior Schools and Colleges. Dr. Heinemann's Class Lectures on Political Economy and Mental Philosophy will RE-OPEN in MAY.—Dr. H., 21, Northumberland-place, Regent-st., W.

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TO AUTHORS.—MSS. OF BOOKS, ARTICLES for MAGAZINES, &c., can be FORWARDED for INSPECTION, and, if suitable, will be placed in a Channel for PUBLICATION.—Terms on application to the ENGLISH LIBRARY SOCIETY, 17, York-place, Baker-street, W.

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In the following Revision of the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, the aim of the Translator has been to show in the Text, by greater exactness, those peculiarities which others have been content to point out in Notes and Commentaries.

Not confining his care to passages of theological importance, he has wished to throw what light he could upon ancient manners and customs; upon geography, as in the list of nations in Genesis x., and the march out of Egypt in Numbers xxxiii.; and upon antiquities, as in the description of the Temple in 1 Kings vi. and Ezekiel xl.

He has seldom ventured upon any great change of words, except when his own judgment was supported by that of the scholars who have gone before him in Biblical studies. His excuse for his undertaking must be, that those who are better qualified have not had the same aim; and he hopes that it may be an encouragement to those who possess greater knowledge of the niceties of the Hebrew language to follow in the same path.

He has translated from Van der Hooght's edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed at Amsterdam in 1705; except when, in a few cases, he has followed some of the various readings so industriously collected by Dr. Kennicott.

In order that the Books may be more easily understood, they are divided into Paragraphs; and the division into Chapters and Verses has been discontinued. The numbers of Chapter and Verse are thrown into the margin.

The poetical portions only are arranged in short verses, as in Genesis xlix., Deut. xxxii., and in Job, the Psalms, Proverbs, and Solomon's Song. The Prophets, though highly poetical, are not written in lines of such even length, that they can be conveniently so printed.

Those portions which are quoted from earlier Books are printed in Italics, as in Numbers xiv. 18 and 2 Kings xxii. 17.

The speeches are marked out with inverted commas.

Stars, thus * * *, are inserted in the case of broken sentences where some words seem wanting, as in the speech to Cain, Genesis iv. 7, and in Numbers xxvi. 3.

Words in capital letters mark the beginning of new matter, as in Genesis ii. 4; and sometimes they mark the subject, although not at the beginning of a sentence, as the several kinds of offerings in Leviticus vi. vii.

A black line marks an abrupt change of subject; sometimes from two pieces of writing being united as if they were one, as in Isaiah, Zechariah, and Daniel.

The Burdens of some Psalms, and those parts of Solomon's Song which are arranged artificially in Strophe and Antistrophe, sometimes followed by an Epode, as in the Greek Drama, are distinguished by brackets in the margin, thus—

The lists of names, whether of persons or of places, are sometimes printed in a tabular form, as in Joshua xv., Nehemiah vii.

The Hebrew letters have been placed at the beginning of the proper lines of the alphabetic or acrostic poems, as in Proverbs xxxi., Lamentations, and in several Psalms.

Those parts of the Books of Ezra and Daniel, and one verse in Jeremiah, chapter x., which are in the Chaldee language, are marked * by stars in the margin, thus—

Square brackets include those few words which are added to the text by way of explanation. They are,

1st. A second or explanatory translation, as of Giants (or Fallen ones) in Numbers xiii. 33.

2nd. The more usual names of some countries, as of Ararat (or Armenia) in Genesis viii. 4; and of some persons, as of Ahasuerus (or Xerxes I.) in Esther i. 1.

3rd. The translation of some proper names, when the argument rests upon their meaning; as in the case of Moses (or Raise up), Exod. ii. 10, and Isaiah lxiii. 2, and of Job (or the persecuted), Job i. 1.

4th. The name of the speaker, as in Solomon's Song; or the name of the person spoken to, as in Psalm xlv.; or of the person spoken of, as in Daniel xi.

5th. The value of the Hebrew weights and measures, not with scientific exactness, but sufficiently so to explain the narrative, as a Shekel (or half ounce), an Ephah (or bushel).

6th. The chapter and verse of a former Book, when a reference is made to it in one of the later Books, as in Joshua viii. 31, xiv. 2, Nehemiah vii. 6.

And, lastly, the Dates. These, in the earlier books, are counted forward from the creation of Adam, by the age of each patriarch at the birth of his son; and they are marked A.M., as in Genesis v. vii. xi. xii., thus showing the chronology accepted by the Hebrew writers. In the latter books, the dates are counted backward from the Christian era by the help of the eclipse in the fifth year of Nabopolassar's reign, and they are marked B.C., as in 1 Chron. iii. The two series of dates meet in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, in 1 Kings vi. 1.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

LITERATURE

Conversations on War and General Culture.
By the Author of 'Friends in Council.'
(Smith, Elder & Co.)

IN this book (the third, if we are not mistaken, which its prolific author has published within the year) we are once more admitted to the society of the "Friends in Council," and are allowed to assist at certain conversations which are supposed to have taken place last summer, soon after the commencement of the Prussian invasion of France. The subject which Milverton proposes for discussion is "General Culture"; but, as his secretary, Alexander Johnson, is made to remark, "conversation is a thing that no one of the interlocutors can rule; it will proceed in its own sinuous and eccentric way," and, accordingly, many other matters are considered incidentally. In particular, War, the absorbing topic of the day, is frequently permitted to withdraw the attention of the assembled friends from the original subject; and Milverton (who seems to be in general the exponent of the author's sentiments) is not unwilling to diverge in this direction, as he holds that war is caused by want of culture in the nations which engage in it, so that the mention of it gives him an opportunity of justifying his theories by appeal to fact. It will be remembered by those who have read Mr. Helps's more recent colloquies that Milverton is now living the life of a country gentleman, occupied with farming, local politics, and literature; that Ellesmere is a rising member of Parliament, and either is, or has been, Solicitor-General; and that these two are usually assisted in their debates by Sir Arthur Godolphin, Mr. Mauleverer and Mr. Cramer. In the book before us all five are assembled at Milverton's house in the country. Lady Ellesmere and Mrs. Milverton are also present, but take little or no part in the conversations. We rather suspect that Mr. Helps wilfully condemns his female characters to silence, by way of protest against the modern theory of the equality of the sexes. Plainly he is no advocate of women's rights. The question naturally presents itself in the course of one of the conversations, and we think that the ladies will hardly be satisfied with Milverton's summing-up:—

"But let us hear," says Lady Ellesmere, "about those things in which we are superior."

MILVERTON. You know them, my dear, as well as I do. Everybody knows them. It is talking commonplace to talk about them. You are superior in quiet endurance, in niceness of demeanour, in proprieties of all kinds, in delicate perceptions of all kinds—especially of character,—in domestic prudence, in constancy; and, what is greatest of all, in not allowing your affections, or your admirations, to be dulled or diminished by familiarity. Really I do not think there is anybody who admires women more than I do.

LADY ELLESMERE. That is a prelude, Blanche, I have no doubt, to his commencing the chapter on our inferiorities.

MILVERTON. Yes, it is, my dear. You are inferior to us in the sense of justice, in daring, in originality, and, generally, in greatness. You have minor defects too. You are not so pleasant to one another as men are. The arts of nagging, and of being generally disagreeable, when you choose, are yours in perfection. Decidedly you are more unforgiving than we are."

According to Milverton, women reason as correctly as men; but they decline to abide by the decisions of their reason. "They introduce the affections of the soul, when we, in our poor creeping way, are content to abide by the conclusions of logic." Now, we agree with a great deal of what Milverton asserts, but we do not draw the same conclusion from his premises. His moral seems to be that women should be left in their present subject condition, excluded from politics, from the professions, and from some trades. Our moral is, on the contrary, that, if there are certain occupations for which women are better qualified than men, and *vice versa*, there is no need for society to exclude the less capable sex from any particular trade or profession. Moreover, if there are some occupations for which men in general are better qualified than women in general, it does not by any means follow that all men are better qualified for them than all women. We ask only for an open field and no favour. Unfortunately, the advocates of women's rights, not content to maintain the equality of the sexes, seek to show that there is no difference between the soul masculine and the soul feminine. Now there is every reason for supposing, *a priori*, that there is a difference in mental powers between man and woman; and experience appears to justify the belief. Why are the supporters of women's claims so unwilling to accept the reasonable theory that women are as superior to men in some respects as they are inferior in others?—especially as this theory is ample ground for their protest against the artificial disabilities which have hitherto restricted female action and retarded female development. But this is a digression, which we can excuse only by an appeal to the example of our author.

The "culture" which, according to Mr. Helps, is so sadly deficient in modern society differs widely from the "culture" of Mr. Matthew Arnold. When, after a series of interruptions from Ellesmere, Milverton at last gets an opportunity of expressing himself continuously upon the subject, he states his views as follows:—

"I want to insist upon the deficiency of culture in the construction of those things upon which health and comfort in domestic life depend. I must, of necessity, go over much ground that has been trodden by me before; but what there will be new in it will be, the endeavour to show that it is the want of culture which allows the existence of the evils I shall enumerate. You must admit, I think, if you are at all observant, that our streets, our houses, our furniture, our modes of conveyance, and, in short, all those constructions which we form for the uses of daily life, are full of errors. Now, in the first place, it will be natural for you to say to me, 'We do admit this: we admit, for instance, that our streets are ill-devised, our houses ill-built, our apparatus for warming and lighting most wasteful and absurd, and our furniture mischievously ugly; but we are neither architects, builders, tradesmen, nor artisans, and the blame must rest with them.' I cannot agree with you. It is the want of general culture in the customer that created the inferiority of the thing purchased by him. . . . Ellesmere has honoured us with his company for about a fortnight. During that time, and when he has not been occupied in eating, drinking, walking, or in snubbing me, he has been picking up a little science, chiefly giving his mind to very small creatures and things. I admit that, with his lawyerlike power of getting up a subject, he has probably acquired more in this fortnight than most people would have acquired in six weeks. But I venture to tell you that if there were only a few thousands

of persons who knew what Ellesmere now knows about these matters, there would be a public to which scientific men could appeal, and that public would very soon begin to make alterations in the direction which I have pointed out. After all, the constructor and the seller ultimately adapt their works and their goods to the wishes of the purchaser."

We confess that we are not very fond of popular science: still it cannot be denied that the division of labour, and (if we may coin a phrase) the division of thought, have of late been carried to such a pitch that the education and intelligence of the nation have suffered considerably. The reader should not overlook some seasonable and sensible remarks upon the mischievous results of competitive examinations.

Probably most readers will be more curious to know what Mr. Helps thinks about war than what he thinks about general culture. The following extract will sufficiently indicate his position:—

"I must, however, return to what I mean to say to you parliamentary men. You have this painful problem before you which I have just stated, and which I will sum up in the following words:—You have to make this country reasonably satisfied that due preparation is made for offence or defence, to provide against the contingencies of war. But, at the same time, you will have to take care that you do not make our people a warlike people—or, rather, a people whose first thought is war, or preparation for war. If you attain the latter object, you will break down our greatness in other respects, and you will go against the genius of the nation; you will prevent its reaping those advantages which its geographical position ought to command. I forbear to speak of the injury to Science, Art, and Literature, which would be occasioned if you enter, without reservation, into a close competition with other nations as regards warlike preparation, and especially if you servilely adopt their peculiar methods of training, which may suit them very well, but which, I believe, will not be found to suit us at all."

Not the least interesting chapter in the book is that in which Milverton shows how curiously applicable to the present state of things are many of the *discorsi* of Macchiavelli. At p. 208, Sir Arthur makes a quotation from the 'Germania' of Tacitus, to prove that the great Roman historian appreciated the warlike temperament and military capacity of the German nation. He might have quoted from the 'Histories' (iv. 73) a still more apposite passage: "Eadem semper causa Germanis transcendendi in Gallias, libido atque avaritia et mutandæ sedis amor, ut relictis paludibus et solitudinibus suis fecundissimum hoc solum vosque ipsos possiderent; ceterum libertas et speciosa nomina pretentuntur; nec quisquam alienum servitium et dominationem sibi concupivit, ut non eadem ista vocabula usurparet."

This book differs from the original series of 'Friends in Council' in consisting almost entirely of conversations. Formerly the "Friends" read essays which served as the texts for dialogues. In the present volume there is only one essay, on Quarrelling. It is in Mr. Helps's best manner; as is also the dialogue which follows it. The analysis of the quarrel scene in 'Julius Caesar' is excellent.

In a word, Mr. Helps has lost none of his power of writing easy and agreeable dialogues. His illustrations are as abundant as ever. His remarks upon men and manners are as subtle, and at the same time as kindly, as they were

when first he began to chronicle the conversations of Milverton and Ellesmere, whom we cannot help regarding as intimates of our own. We confess that we do not care as much for Cranmer, and Mauleverer, and Sir Arthur, as for the original pair of "Friends"; perhaps Mr. Helps also is not strictly impartial, and reserves his choicest sentences and his most telling remarks for the latter. However this may be, the party is a very pleasant one, and we shall not be sorry to rejoin it whenever Mr. Helps brings it again together.

Ralph the Heir. By Anthony Trollope. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

"THE faults of a Ralph Newton, and not the vices of a Varney or a Barry Lyndon, are the evils against which men should in these days be taught to guard themselves;—which women also should be made to hate. Such is the writer's apology for his very indifferent hero, Ralph the heir." Whether the evils of selfishness really form a sufficient excuse for the extreme tameness of colouring and entire absence of the ideal or heroic which are the most striking characteristics of this novel, is a question not so easily disposed of. It is quite true, alas! that there is little enough of romance amongst our cultivated classes; that materialism in philosophy, religion, and politics has choked amongst the wealthy few the more spiritual virtues as well as the more thrifless forms of wickedness; that a uniformity of shallow instruction, acquired with less expenditure of thought than at any former period, is rapidly hastening the period when we shall all "be brothers, well-informed and dull"; that even the aspirations of the struggling masses, the most vitally energetic impulse of our times, are sordid and ignorant, based on a superficial estimate of true happiness and real dignity, and aiming at the dethronement not the consummation of humanity;—but whether minute photographs of the existing state of things, unrelieved by imagination, unsanctified by the presence of any higher models, inanimate, prosaic, and petty, are likely to do any thing for the realization of the ugly features of our civilization, in the sense of inspiring any one to turn to more exalted aims in life and conduct, is open to much graver doubt than is traceable in Mr. Trollope's apology. In the present work we find all the author's well-known descriptive accuracy: it is a Dutch interior, well drawn, faithful to every detail of ordinary upper-class life. We are perpetually won to appreciation of the marvellous fidelity of the artist: a group of figures, quaint in their familiarity, live and speak before our eyes; "nice" young ladies, "nice" young men; the squire, striving in a commonplace material way to redress a very commonplace wrong, which cannot be so righted; the successful lawyer, whose success is that only of a lawyer, wasting his life, in his enforced retirement, in commonplace indecision about petty projects; the harmless, worthless heir, who fritters away his foolish life in extravagance which does not amount to dissipation, and flirtations which never develop into love. But with all this variety of accurate drawing, the result is irredeemably dull; dull, not only in spite, but because of its accuracy. Moderation, in the author's hands, has become excess; there is "neither the wind-power nor

the water-power" of emotion. We admire without sympathy, we suffer nothing, and learn nothing from his work. To give an instance of this overstrained fidelity to the surface of things: Patience Underwood, the only really great character in the book,—the anxiously affectionate daughter of a neglectful father, the self-sacrificing sister, who aids the fruition of her darling's hopes, though they clash with a silent passion nursed in the deep corners of her heart,—is kept studiously in the background of the story. This is superficially true to nature, but hardly to the rules of artistic proportion. In order to point a moral either in a picture or a story, selection and some arbitrariness of grouping are essential, unless pictures and stories were literally as large as life. Again, the few characters which, though not great, have about them some of the materials of greatness, are stunted or misdirected in their growth before they have attained to perfect stature. Poor, vulgar Neeft, whose disinterested zeal for his daughter is warped into a fatuous craving for her conventional advancement in society; the *soi-disant* Ralph Newton, the highest attainment of whose heroism is contented retirement to his Norfolk farm; the gentle clergyman, whose loving constancy finds its full reward in the hand of a young lady who has been passionately attached to his brother; and manly, though homely, Ontario Moggs, whose ardent political aspirations end in a few frothy sophisms about the dignity of labour and the disenchantment of an unsuccessful candidature, are all instances in which the world as it is asserts too faithfully its power,—the world as it ought to be is too studiously ignored. The plot of the tale is, of course, of that domestic character which Mr. Trollope has so often illustrated. "The squire," Mr. Newton of Newton, having spent his lifetime in saving from his income a fortune for his illegitimate son, discovers, with no little satisfaction, that his nephew and apparent successor, Ralph, "the heir," has become so seriously involved in difficulties that it will be possible for him to buy the reversion to his estate, and thus, as he thinks, to repair the injury he has done to his own offspring. The bargain is almost concluded when the squire is killed by a fall from his horse, and the detested nephew comes naturally into his inheritance. Whether this melancholy story is intended incidentally to exhibit in an unfavourable aspect the attitude of society or the provisions of law with respect to illegitimacy does not distinctly appear; but we trust that it is rather the world's proneness to condone dishonour in deference to mere wealth, which would meet our author's reprobation. A counterplot is afforded by the mercenary wooing of Polly Neeft by the real Ralph Newton in his difficulties, in which both characters are excellently contrasted, and the meanness of the "gentleman" becomes conspicuous in comparison with the outspoken honesty of the damsel. Certain permutations and combinations, arising out of the loves of three young gentlemen with three young ladies at Fulham, the daughters and niece of Sir Thomas Underwood, give a sufficient prominence to the matrimonial idea. On this part of the story we are inclined to remark that love is not quite so universal a passion among girls of education as novelists would have us believe. Love of admiration we believe to be a truer account of the majority

of engagements, while the real passion is hardly so widely spread among women as in the so-called sterner sex. In the iniquities of a corrupt election Mr. Trollope is on surer ground, and will take his place with Aytoun and Dickens as a master of electioneering humour. As the world advances in virtue, cakes and ale with this particular flavour of rascality are likely to become things of the past; so one more good description of such a borough as Percy-Cross, and such politicians as Pile and Griffenbottom, may come to have an antiquarian value. We almost fancy that Sir Thomas Underwood, the scapegoat of the Percy-Cross wire-pullers, will be remembered as one of the most typical portraits in Mr. Trollope's peculiar style. It is his function to exhibit the selfishness of indecision: in spite of parental tenderness, he fails to protect his daughters from the pangs of outraged affection; in spite of keen ambition, he is unsuccessful alike as an author and a statesman; in spite of the most sensitive delicacy, he is plunged into the coarse impurities of corruption and bribery. His morbid habits of introspection shut him in from the sympathies of the men on whose interest his ambition must rely,—his eclectic fastidiousness unfits him for the decision which might command those whom his nature is unable to conciliate. Gifted with many qualities which might distinguish him amongst successful men, his gifts all neutralize each other, and the net result is a commonplace failure. Sir Thomas, the true hero of this story, is admirably described, but there is something almost cynical in such a description. We need not be told that life is full of such failures; that the world is vain, and hard, and gross; that in the simply worldly struggle something stronger than mere fine feelings is needed for success. But we should be more grateful to our instructor if some of these positive desiderata were more than hinted at,—one who, in this age of criticism, would put some constructive, poetic energy into our literature, would deserve, if he did not earn, the gratitude of the reading public.

Those who like, at their leisure, to look for portraits in the costume of this period, will be amply rewarded by the perusal of this book. Every detail is marvellously true to modern life: the little self-deceptions of society are admirably exposed. Where this sort of workmanship is good throughout, it is difficult to select choice passages; but the whole description of Ralph's final settlement among the Eardhams,—notably the punt-scene at Cookham, with its deliciously false sentiment and innocent affectation,—is certainly a masterpiece in its way. Having recorded our conviction that Mr. Trollope has been very hardly dealt with by his printer in the present work, we conclude our notice of a novel which we trust we appreciate, but cannot heartily admire.

Village-Communities in the East and West: Six Lectures delivered at Oxford. By Henry Sumner Maine. (Murray.)

THERE are some slight indications of a growing tendency in the rising generation of English lawyers to look upon the study of law as involving something beyond the mere accumulation of reports and text-books, and "noting up" of fresh decisions. Such a tendency; for

good or for evil, is significant, and will be productive of advantage or disadvantage (for its effect cannot be merely neutral), according as it is judiciously guided or the reverse. The great landmarks of the prevailing system of "case law," the leading decisions of our most able judges, each with its attendant cluster of subsequent cases involving minor distinctions, cannot be lightly set aside without danger, unless a substitute be provided from some other source of at least equally trustworthy authority. What form such a substitute should take, is a question which agitates the legal mind not a little at this moment, for the experiments which have been tried in other countries are not calculated to inspire much confidence in the working of a Code; and even if, undeterred by this experience, we should decide upon codifying our law as the safest course, it is doubtful whether either the legislature or the present race of lawyers would prove equal to the satisfactory performance of the task. Our most forward men at the Bar are employed in amassing large fortunes by carrying out and developing the very system which it would be intended to supersede. Our legislators are law-makers, not lawyers; and they could do little more than pass, almost uncriticized, the successive instalments of the code which would be placed before them for approval. Those instalments, prepared, may be, by young men of little experience, or by elderly men who had failed professionally, would be furnished with no very powerful guarantee for their being either practically useful or scientifically exact. To separate and re-arrange the threads of the tangled web, we require a new race of lawyers, whose minds shall have been trained in some more comprehensive channel than the ordinary groove, and it is in helping to produce such a class of jurists that the beneficial operation of Mr. Maine's efforts will be principally manifested. There can be little doubt, however, that certain more immediate advantages may be fairly expected to result from such investigations as that which Mr. Maine has undertaken. As a reader under the Council of Legal Education, Mr. Maine had occasion to systematize his knowledge of English land-law before he was appointed Law-Minister of India. His Eastern experience, aided by the more minute local knowledge of some eminent civil servants (notably Lord Lawrence and Mr. George Campbell), and supplemented by the facts and inductions recorded in the works of Von Maurer and other German writers, has led him to a broad generalization, which may hereafter prove useful in solving practical difficulties both in India and at home. Among these are the questions of commons in England, and of the land-settlement in Her Majesty's Eastern Empire.

The great historico-legal principle or theory which Mr. Maine seeks to inculcate in these lectures is that, alike in England, in Germany, and in India, the villages scattered over the country were once separately self-governing communities, and that the inhabitants of each, for the purposes of internal management, formed an independent proprietary body. To appreciate the significance of this proposition, let us consider the manorial system as it prevailed in the Middle Ages, and as it continues to exist, in some respects, even at the present day. The manor, so say our legal text-writers,

belonged primarily to the lord, who distributed part of the land to the free inhabitants, and retained a part as his "demesne." The demesne, again, was divided into the considerable tract occupied by the lord for his own immediate use and enjoyment, and certain smaller parcels which were granted to the villeins to be held in "base tenure"—in other words, "at the will of the lord." Many of our readers will remember the steps by which the free and villein landholders—in other words, the freeholders and copyholders—gradually broke the fetters which bound them to the lord, and came to be considered practically the actual owners of the land which they occupied. Besides the cultivated land there was the "lord's waste," which exists to the present day almost in its original state, and is usually termed the "common." It will be seen that the "lord of the manor," a little local potentate deriving a proprietary right from the grant of the Crown or of some mesne lord, is an essential figure in the picture as it stands. An inferior lord held his lands from the next lord above him, and he from some higher lord still—the king, as lord paramount and original grantor, being over the whole; while allodial land, or land owned by a subject as his absolute property, was theoretically held to be non-existent. But now arises the question, who had the absolute ownership and use of the land before the manorial system came into operation? Mr. Maine says, the village inhabitants. The manorial system, it would be generally admitted, arose out of the conquest of an agricultural population by, or its voluntary submission to, some warlike chief, and the consequent distribution of the lands among his principal followers. But although the manor was thus new in a measure, it availed itself, according to the author's view, of a machinery already existing. The proprietary society which had previously possessed the land allodially became the freeholders, or free "tenants," of the manor; the council of villagers became the lord's Court Baron; the outlying grazing fields, or common-land of the community, became the lord's waste. Thus the names of things were changed, and the substance, in a great degree, was changed also; but the free villagers' independence remained undestroyed, and was practically either never seriously impaired or almost entirely restored in time. The most curious relic of the ancient state of things,—a relic which, by its similarity to village phenomena in other lands, forms the key to the theory advocated by Mr. Maine,—is the existence of certain estates which the inhabitants of many English villages are still allowed to enjoy in a collective or quasi-collective manner. These lands, which are found in numerous rural parishes, under the names of "common fields," "town lands," "intmixed lands," "lot meadows," "lammas lauds," and the like, are usually divided (if arable) into three long strips, separated by green balks of turf. The strips consist of several properties, sometimes very minutely subdivided; and there is reason to conjecture that they were originally divided into a number of equal shares, each share belonging to a several absolute owner. In the course of many centuries subdivision and accumulation would naturally supervene. The custom prevailing in such places directs a settled rotation of crops and periodical fallows; and it is thought that the fallow might even be maintained at law (as ancillary to the

admitted right of feeding cattle on the fallow lands), though probably the prescribed rotation could not be enforced. The shares in arable land occasionally, those in grass land frequently, shift from one owner to another in each successive year, either by lot or in an order regulated by the custom of the particular village. The divisions of the grass land are generally removed after the hay-harvest; in some places the villagers flock to the meadows in a body on Old Lammas Day in order to remove the temporary landmarks. Curiously enough, the right of grazing is extended after that day (as if to perplex the scientific inquirer), and all the householders in a parish are allowed to avail themselves of a privilege which was confined to the landowners in the earlier part of the year. It will probably be observed by those who read Mr. Maine's book that he uses the words "parish" and "landowners" rather abruptly at this point, as if he had indulged in a favourite theory for a long time, and had been suddenly called back to practical life by some accidental train of thought. But although we make this passing stricture, as it occurs to us, we are not prepared to say that much stress ought to be laid upon it. In parts of the country which have remained unaffected by the growth of towns and the spread of commercial or manufacturing influence, it is probable that the existing parishes are often still coterminous with the primæval villages, and the smaller modern landowners identical in character with the mediæval freeholders of the manor.

If such a peculiar management and mixed ownership of land still survive in modern England (and it is alleged that very large proportions of the agricultural counties were in this condition at the beginning of the present century), it is natural to inquire how a scheme so singular and apparently so artificial was invented and came into general favour. Can it be supposed that the lords, or the sovereign as lord paramount, organized and enforced a new system of ownership and cultivation by way of supplementing or practicalizing the manorial system? Such a hypothesis might be made in haste, but could scarcely be supported by the general array of acknowledged facts. Our mediæval sovereigns were, roughly speaking, of two kinds, and no more: active warriors and idle sybarites. The former class were too much occupied with war, and (it must be admitted, to their credit) with imperial legislation, to be able to devote their thoughts to special and local organization of the kind alluded to; the latter have left little behind them to show that they attended, in a continuous and effectual manner, to anything but their own pleasures and weaknesses. Nor is it more probable that the lords of the manor constructed for themselves the village system of ownership and cultivation; for it would naturally seem easier to accept what they found, to grant out the lands to be held in a manner analogous to a previously existing absolute ownership, than to construct *ex improviso* a delicate and highly artificial method, which, after all, could scarcely have been promulgated over the whole country, in an age of imperfect communications and frequent civil discord, without a general and conspicuous effort, of which some record would probably have been handed down to the present day. Although this balance of probabi-

lities is not stated by Mr. Maine in so many words, it may be presumed, from the stress which he lays on the archaic agricultural customs, that he relies on it as part of the foundation of his theory. If the common-field system is assumed to have been created by some Norman prince or his barons, the agricultural argument falls to the ground. If, on the other hand, it is admitted that the sudden and abnormal enforcement of such a system is highly improbable, we have, to say the least, a strong *prima facie* case as a groundwork on which to build up a fairly substantial structure by the aid of cumulative argument and analogy.

The village-community of India, Mr. Maine justly observes, is a living—not a dead—institution, and he states, as part of the result of his inquiries, that it exhibits resemblances to the Teutonic township which are much too strong and numerous to be accidental. It has not, like the English community, been disguised by a manorial system, and although in the more thoroughly Anglicized parts of India its features may have been masked or distorted, there are still broad regions in the vast peninsula where they are conspicuously displayed. The Mohammedan Conquest in India had not the same effect as the Norman occupation of England, for the theory of the sovereign's absolute ownership did not exist in Mohammedan jurisprudence, and the lands were therefore not parcelled out among the nobles. Such, at least, is Mr. Maine's opinion; and it may be mentioned by the way, that Sir William Jones arrived at the same conclusion eighty years ago. In the preface to his translation of 'Al Sirajiyah,' that eminent Orientalist used the following words: "Unless I am greatly deceived, the work now presented to the public decides the question which has been started, whether, by the Mogul constitution, the sovereign be not the sole proprietor of all the land in his empire, which he or his predecessors have not granted to a subject and his heirs; for nothing can be more certain than that land, rents, and goods are, in the language of all Mohammedan lawyers, property alike alienable and inheritable; and so far is the sovereign from having any right of property in the goods or lands of his people, that even escheats are never appropriated to his use, but fall into a fund for the relief of the poor." Under these circumstances, the Hindu villages were probably found by the English merchant-adventurers of the last two centuries in pretty much the same condition as by the Moslem warriors of earlier ages. The Mohammedan rulers appointed officers for the collection of revenue, not barons to dominate over the soil; and to this state of things we are indebted for the interesting spectacle of thousands of small communities which, amid the downfall of empires and the advent of successive foreign rulers, have maintained their practical self-government of the present day. If then we find in these villages the "arable mark" divided into lots but cultivated according to fixed rules, the finer grass crops in reserved meadows, and the waste or common pasturage for all, still preserved, it will be difficult to resist the desire of instituting a comparison between the Indian village as it is now seen and the English village as it existed, or may have existed, at an ante-feudal period. Mr. Maine assures us not only that these agricultural features are usually found in India, but

that they are almost identical in their broad characteristics with those of the Teutonic village, according to Von Maurer and Nasse. Other minor analogies are also mentioned, for which we may refer the reader to Mr. Maine's pages. Is it not reasonable to conjecture that these similar practices, in widely different regions, have had their origin in a common spirit? May we not fairly argue that in England, as in India and in Germany, the "village-community" founded its own system, by a natural development, before feudalism was germinated by the Scandinavian exodus and the supremacy of the sword?

We have endeavoured, as far as our space will allow, to give a general idea of the author's views and of the facts arrayed in support of them. We cannot, of course, enumerate all the lesser analogies; and yet we would not have it supposed that we undervalue them, for it is often by trifling indications that a family likeness is traced. Speaking for ourselves, we think a good deal still remains to be done, though there is already enough before us to excite curiosity and to stimulate effort. The study of mediæval land-customs is highly interesting; and yet, with the traces of them everywhere around us, it is singular how little we know about them. Probably few Londoners are aware that there are still copyholds in Tottenham Court Road and Whitechapel, or that copyhold land in the manor of Battersea descends on intestacy to the youngest son. Such curiosities are found in every county in England; but, as a rule, no one knows the customs of any territorial division except his own, and those only if he happens to be a landowner or a lawyer. Even in the legal profession in England, we are usually contented with such an outline of mediæval land-tenure as will enable us to understand superficially the artificial structure of the law of real property. Mr. Maine's Lectures will naturally excite in the minds of his pupils at Oxford—the lawyers and country gentlemen of a future period—a desire to investigate these subjects; and, as we have already said, they have a practical bearing also. The question of Commons has excited controversy both in the legislature and in the outer world, and "commons preservation" societies have in vain given prizes for the best essays written to disprove the rights of the lords. The essays, it is true, have been ably written; but they have only served to show the weakness of the cause and the insufficiency of purely English legal study to throw any fresh light on the subject. That the investigations of Mr. Maine will disprove the lords' rights, we do not believe; nor does Mr. Maine himself imagine that they will do so; but it would be a great step in the investigation, for general purposes, if it could be shown that the entire proprietary right belonged to the villagers before the lords existed. In India the subject treated by Mr. Maine has a still more immediate bearing on the interests of a large and important class of Her Majesty's subjects. To explain how this comes to pass, we should have to go into the whole question of Indian land-settlements, one of those dreaded subjects which at once empty the benches of the "House" and raise a shudder in the breast of the ordinary Englishman. We must spare our readers this infliction; but those who have heard of the grievances of the Oudh Talookdars, those who have seen great native families

reduced to indigence by the blundering stroke of an English official pen, will be at no loss to understand the importance of the "proprietary right" question in Anglo-Indian administration. With this slight allusion to a tabooed subject we will conclude, merely observing, by way of postscript, that Mr. Maine's style is graphic and fluent, and that his speculations will have an interest both for the lawyer and the ethnologist, though in their present form they are perhaps hardly sufficiently supported by details of positive evidence.

Les Derniers Stuarts à Saint-Germain en Laye. Documents Inédits et Authentiques, puisés aux Archives Publiques et Privées. Par La Marquise Campana de Cavelli. Tomes I. et II. (Paris, Didier & Co.; London, Williams & Norgate.)

THESE two large volumes, beautifully printed and illustrated, are only samples of a work which is to run, at least, to six. The authoress is an English lady, with a foreign title. She is by naturalization an Italian, and she writes in French. Her work is manifestly a labour of love. Neither pains nor money has been spared in the production of these volumes. They are as the foundation of a massive monument to be reared to the memory and in honour of a family for the members of whom the Marquise has enthusiastic feelings, which rise to the very verge of idolatry. She has ransacked the world for the materials on which to build up her work. The documents will be for students of Stuart history what the 'Fœdera' is for historical students generally. The only fault to find is, that the fair Jacobite enthusiast is perhaps too liberal.

The Marquise entitles her book 'The Last Stuarts at St. Germain en Laye'; but, at the end of a thousand pages, we only find them on the threshold of that palace. We have pretty well the history of the whole race before we come to the last of the house. But then, "Les Stuarts!" as the author says—you cannot have too much of them. "Les Stuarts! On ne saurait prononcer ce nom sans y associer l'idée d'une race royale des plus illustres vouée au malheur!" This is the keynote to the whole. We could have wished for a little more rapidity in the tune to it; and yet we cannot say otherwise than that, to all who take extreme interest in every portion of Stuart History, there is little or nothing that is superfluous. When, however, we think of a thousand pages preliminary to the story of the Stuarts at St. Germain, we cannot help remembering that long-winded poet of old who sat down to write an epic on the tale of Troy divine, and who, having completed some two dozen cantos, died before he had got his Muse to the Trojan shore! Let us add that four more such volumes as the two now before us seem a little too much of a good thing. It is like the putting a pyramid over Rhodope, instead of a grave-stone.

After a general historical sketch and laudation of the Stuart family, the author begins with letters and other documents illustrative of the marriage negotiations which ended with the union of the Duke of York with Mary of Modena. Some portions of these are exceedingly interesting; some are new; but they are less amusing, as a whole, than the narrative of the negotiations which went on in several

courts, in order to obtain a second wife for the Duke; which narrative, by Lord Peterborough, was printed, in the 'Life of James the Second, late King of England,' early in the reign of Queen Anne. In one of the letters in the volumes of Madame la Marquise, De Pomponne says of James, to the Cardinal d'Estrées, that he was "un Prince qui, se piquant d'estre bon mari, veut épouser une belle femme." James's own mistress, Lady Dorchester, used, however, to say of him that he had no eye for beauty, and if his plain mistress had intellect, James had not the wit to find it out. There was no delicacy as to violating the truth in the course of those negotiations. Peterborough was, at first, instructed by Charles the Second to obtain for James Mary's elder sister, if he could. If not, writes Arlington to the envoy, "Two points his Majesty would have you avoid as skilfully as you can, viz. the never letting it come to light that you were directed to seek the elder princess, and even to disown your having had any instructions with relation to her, if she be offered you, as you see by the abbot's letters it is probable she will be." Now and then we come upon a word which is no longer used in the sense it bore in the seventeenth century. The Earl of Peterborough, writing to Charles the Second after the marriage was arranged, says, "You have now a sister-in-law that I think will be worthy of all the honors you have done her and her family, of which her relations express all the resentment can be expected from princes, that are really very full of honor, and understanding." In the above paragraph, "resentment" implies a return of grateful feeling.

In the Itinerary of the bride's journey to London, Boulogne and Rochester are designated by the same uncomplimentary term, "citta bruta." The Marquise is puzzled to identify another locality, "in vicinanza della terra di Ulego." This is clearly meant for Woolwich. The bride saw many sights on her long protracted journey. Some of them were of a not particularly lively or attractive character. In a letter which she writes from Lyons, to the Reverend Mother of the Visitation at Modena, the Duchess of York enumerates many of the pleasant spectacles exhibited for her, winding up with the bowels of St. Francis de Sales! When the parties were all safely domiciled in London, James was already offending the English sense of patriotism. "The Duke of York," thus writes De Ruigny to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, "entering the apartment of the Queen of England, where many people were assembled, one Malet, a member of the Lower House, went up to him, and said in very good French, 'Leave off your idolatry, your Highness, and put more trust in God than in the King of France.' He repeated this two or three times. These Members of Parliament, mad as they are, are so important that this individual would not leave the apartment but at some exhortation from the Duke of Monmouth." One of the most interesting of the letters in the first volume is that addressed by the Duke of York, when he was in one of his early phases of disgrace, at Brussels, in 1679:—

"I received yesterday at two in the afternoon yours of the 14th by Carleton who lost no time in coming hither; I could not dispatch him sooner than this night having so much to write. I send in mine to M. Hyde the two letters my friends

desired with very little alteration, and that but in one of them; and besides that have written a letter to his Ma: where I speak very freely to him of all his affairs, and of the D. of Monmouth. And I send you here enclosed the heads of some of them that you may speak with his Ma: upon them and enlarge upon them, for now or never is the time to save the Monarchy; I think it yet in his Ma: power but if he parts with any thing more, he is gone. Be sure to make my compliments to the two Coventrys and all those that spoke for me in your House. When you have spoken to his Ma: upon the heads, let me know as soon as you can what he says to them. I thank you for the pains you take in my business, and when in my power you shall see how sensible I am of it. Heads you are to discourse with his Ma: upon, and to enlarge upon them so as to let him see they are reasonable:—That his Ma: ought not to apprehend but that he is strong enough to deal with and punish his enemies, if he will but be resolute and stick to himself, and countenance his friends; the fleet is yet his, urge the consequence and advantage of that. The Guards and Garrisons are also his except Hull which might easily be made so. Scotland and Ireland yet his, if he continue Lauderdale and Ormond in them. Them two kingdoms will make men of estates consider well before they engage the King. The P. of Orange has given me all the assurances of his serving his Ma: what comes from him can give no jealousies as to the Religion; he knows and is sensible that he must sink or swim with the King. All these circumstances considered, the hazard will not be so great as some knaves and faint hearted men would make him believe. If he will bestir himself now, they are not yet quite prepared; want a head; he must have a care the D. of Monmouth does not head them for he is the only dangerous man that can do it; if he does not no man of quality will dare; therefore as much as may be to put it out of his power to do harm. To shew discountenance to Armstrong and young Garret, it being of great concern to me to represent in what a miserable condition his Ma: would be in, should he submit to make one step more, would ruin him without Redemption, as letting them put men into the Fleet, Guards or Garrisons, Ireland or Scotland; that they that would go so far, would never think themselves safe, so long as he were alive; remember Edward 2, Richard 2 and the King my father.—I have said all this in my letter to his Ma: but you must remind him of it and enlarge upon it."

These volumes treat, among other things, of the Titus Oates conspiracy. Of much more interest are the narratives of the escape of the Queen, and subsequently of the King, from England. We leave them comfortably installed at St. Germain, whence we hope fairly to start, after this preliminary canter.

Russia in 1870. By Herbert Barry. (Wyman & Sons.)

MR. BARRY has written a sound, sensible book on a subject of great and constantly increasing importance. It is very difficult for a casual visitor to Russia to arrive at right conclusions with respect to its people and its institutions; but Mr. Barry has resided in the country for several years, and has had, as Director of the Vukksa and other Iron Works, unusual opportunities of becoming acquainted with its working classes. Therefore his experiences are worthy of being recorded, and his opinions deserve a respectful hearing—especially as he has had the rare discretion to avoid subjects with which he is unacquainted.

Of the Mujik, Mr. Barry speaks in a decidedly favourable manner. He found, he says, "that the Russians were among the best workmen to be met with in any country." Not that a Russian "can do anything like the same quantity of work that an Englishman can"; but he

costs little, and he can do almost anything he is set to do. "Give him a model to be precisely reproduced, and he will produce it whatever it is, from a padlock to a watch." His frugality is very remarkable. Indeed, in Mr. Barry's opinion, "the people would be better off if their habits were less frugal: often a few days' work will suffice to keep them in laziness for the rest of a week." As regards their moral character, Mr. Barry admits that "they are great liars"; but he thinks that their habit of telling falsehoods is merely "the inevitable consequence of long subjection to tyranny," and that it will give way under the influence of the present better state of things; "for there is no vice, and generally very little motive, in a Mujik's lies." In the same way, Mr. Barry allows that "the Mujik, in fact, is an habitual thief"; but he believes that the present tendency of the peasants to steal is another result of the old system, and that it also will disappear when education has done its good work among the people. At present, "as to such trifles as wood, charcoal, and the like, they say, 'God has given wood, land, and water for all men alike'; and in acting up to this maxim, it is impossible to convince them that they are doing wrong." In many respects, "the peasants are very honest in their dealings; they will sell cart-loads of stuff by one sample, and always deliver what they sell of equal quality." In fact, the heaviest charge Mr. Barry has to bring against the Mujik is his treatment of his womankind:—

"Often in the glaring heat of a summer's day the women of the family may be seen toiling in the hayfield, with nothing on but their shifts, whilst the men are quietly taking a snooze sheltered from the sun under a house of green branches made for the purpose. Ask one of these lords of the creation if he is married, he may answer, 'No, not yet; I am looking out for a good strong working girl, when I can find such a one that will work for me I shall marry, and not before.'"

That the peasants are given to drink, also, Mr. Barry allows, and that a great deal of money is spent upon the spirit he calls "vodka" is evident enough, cheap as that too often detestable stuff is. "From our head village," he says, "with a fixed population of not more than 4,000 souls, we received 250*l.* a year for letting licences" to sell it. And, as regards popular education, he does not believe "that one per cent. of the agricultural peasants of the centre of Russia can write their own names." Those, indeed, who can do so strongly object to confessing to their competence. On many occasions Mr. Barry had to make agreements with the inhabitants of a village; and when the terms were arranged, it was necessary to find some one who could and would sign the contract in the name of the community. It generally happened that—

"Nobody would advance, until, having informed myself that one of them could write, I called him by name. Seeing there was no help for it, and pushed on by his companions, the talented man advanced reluctantly, and, first shaking hands with each individual—by which he was understood to acquire their power of attorney—he approached the table, and took up a pen as if it were a hot iron; and so, with intense application, after a length of time, wrote his name to the document."

But he thinks that this appearance of being ashamed of his knowledge is merely assumed by the peasant, "because he knows that his companions are jealous of his superior attain-

ments, and afraid he might use them to their disadvantage." At present the ignorance of the people is "really awful," but it is to a great extent owing to the scarcity of schools, and the intolerable badness of the masters in the few that exist. In most cases they have been entrusted to "the lower orders of priests," men of no education, "and in other respects utterly unfitted for the charge." But where good schools have been founded, good results have ensued. In one village Mr. Barry set up a school himself by way of experiment, and "engaged two good teachers, first class priests, and soon had about seventy boys in constant attendance, and quite alive to the good they were doing for themselves."

To see the Russian peasants at their best, he says, "one should be the guest, as I have often been, of some remote village, far from the sound of wheels, where the name of a town is hardly known"; and he goes on to describe the appearance and manners of the spokesman of the peasants, who would come as a deputation from the community to ask some favour or discuss "some matter of charcoal and labour":—

"Notice now the quiet and earnest manner of the man, the deferential bend with which he rises, the easy fluency with which he says what he has to say; how clearly and pointedly he states his facts, and how cleverly he constructs his argument; and when he has sat down again with another graceful bow, ask what sort of people they can be who describe this man as an ignorant and brutalized savage, incapable of mental and moral culture, a fit companion for a society of Calibans and Orsons."

It cannot be wondered at if in old days, under the terrible pressure which was in many places brought to bear upon the peasants, some of them were crushed below the level to which their independent brethren in happier lands attained. Here is a story which Mr. Barry tells of the time when slavery was an institution. A certain ironmaster "caused a man, who had offended him, to be locked up in an iron cage, and kept him confined in it for a length of time. At last, while he was absent on a journey, the case of his wretched prisoner came to the knowledge of the governor of his province. The governor caused the man, cage and all, to be brought to the government town," and invited the tyrannical ironmaster to dinner. After the dinner was over, the governor sent for a quail in a wooden cage, and offered to sell it to his guest for ten thousand roubles. The offer being treated as a joke, the governor said he had a more valuable bird to sell, and told his servants to bring it in:—

"Folding-doors flew open, and the iron cage with its miserable captive was set down before the astonished guest. 'Now,' said the governor, 'what do you think of that for a quail? but this is a very expensive bird; I want 20,000 roubles for him!'—'All right,' said the alarmed proprietor; 'I will buy this one, send him down to my works without the cage, and your messenger shall bring back the amount.' The matter was thus pleasantly settled, and the company adjourned in undisturbed harmony to their papirosses and coffee."

Of the Emancipation, and of the good which has already sprung from it, Mr. Barry speaks in enthusiastic terms. Everywhere, he says, new houses are to be seen in the villages, and on the walls of numbers of them tickets of fire insurance companies are visible; the fields are better fenced, horses are more generally shod, candles are replacing

the old fir torches, men and women dress better than of old, the peasants are entering into trade on their own account, machinery has been introduced into districts where it used to be unknown, the women are better treated than they were under the old system: and all these facts prove, he holds, "that the emancipation is not a failure but, on the contrary, a success, and a great one too."

We have paid special attention to that part of Mr. Barry's book in which he speaks about the Russian peasants, because it is his familiarity with them which gives it its chief value. But the other chapters are well worthy of consideration—as, for instance, that which he devotes to "Sports and Pastimes," and in which he gives a tempting account of the quantity of game which a sportsman finds in Russia; or those on "Siberia" and on "Ways and Communications." Almost the whole of his book, indeed, may be recommended. His opinions on "the Central Asian Question" may be open to criticism; but, whenever he deals with facts which have come before his own eyes—and he has generally, as we have already observed, been wise enough not to look through other people's spectacles—he seems to have borne honest testimony, and to have arrived at fair conclusions. He now and then makes use of expressions which seem to show—as, indeed, he candidly avows—that he is not accustomed to book-making; but they need not be used as pegs to hang any very severe criticism upon. Only, if his book goes into a second edition, we would suggest that he should omit the quite unjustifiable *r's* in the words he writes *Starshinar*, *Sarkuska*, &c., which appear to be spelt on the well-known Annar-Mariar principle.

Select English Works of John Wyclif. Edited, from Original MSS., by Thomas Arnold, M.A. 3 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

NEARLY five hundred years have Englishmen had to wait for Wyclif's University to give them the works of their Reformer; and, considering the tons of useless matter that the Oxford Press has produced, the piles of worthless, unsaleable sheets of eighteenth-century theology packed up for the paper-mill on the Clarendon floors, we might well complain of the long delay in printing Wyclif's works, which have a claim on the attention of every Englishman. But the Press Delegates have had some justification in hesitating over a second Wyclif book since 1850, for their magnificent edition of the Wyclifite Versions of the Bible in that year has been commercially a failure, though the book is a memorable specimen of the diligence and care of its editors, Messrs. Forshall and Madden, of the British Museum. We doubt whether any Early English work has been so thoroughly edited. A few years after its appearance, the late Canon Shirley proposed to found a Wyclif Society, for the publication of all the Reformer's works; but he was induced to edit for the Master of the Rolls for a time, and then persuaded the Delegates of the Oxford Press to take up his scheme to some extent. He purposed writing himself the general Introduction on Wyclif and his works, leaving the editing of the texts to other scholars, under his direction. But Mr. Shirley's too early death prevented his accomplishing anything more than a catalogue of Wyclif's

works, published in 1865, and securing the preparation of three volumes of Wyclif's English works, under the care of Mr. T. Arnold, and the publication of one volume of the Reformer's Latin works, which was edited abroad, and appeared two years ago.

No writings, said Mr. Shirley, so important for the history of doctrine as Wyclif's Latin ones "are still buried in manuscript." "The English (works) are precious for the history of our language, interesting as the first appeal of the Reformation to the people of England, and not without intrinsic value." Somewhat against our will, we are obliged to confess that Mr. Shirley was right in not setting a very high value on Wyclif's English works. Our first feeling on reading the present volumes is certainly one of disappointment, and a conviction that the author was suffering from friar on the brain, so continual and so fierce are his diatribes against the friars. But when one recollects how sternly Langley, the author of the 'Vision of Piers Plowman'—a far more imaginative and powerful writer than Wyclif—rebuked the friars' vices, how Chaucer exposed them with his playful humour, one is obliged to own that Wyclif was right in denouncing the mendicant orders as the chief evil of the Papal rule in England; "dead dogs" they were, of whom the realm of England should be freed. The Pope, Wyclif calls Antichrist, and says that the "stinking pride of this pope hath divided many londis fro him." The claim of the Popes to be Christ's vicars on earth, Wyclif calls blasphemy; their indulgences spring from the father of lies; their privileges are "cacing of malice that is mystaken agens God and his chirche" (ii. 422); and of all thieves, the pope, and other lords appointing bad curates for gold, are the biggest robbers, "in the grete hienesse of robberies," making curates of many thousand souls, men to whose keeping they would not trust a few hogs. Cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, were all unnecessary, said Wyclif; Christ's Church would well live without them: monks were hypocrites, idle and uncharitable, and "should cease, by Christ's law." The endowment of the clergy did harm to Christ's religion; they should renounce their vanities, sell their fat horses, go meekly on their feet, their staves in their hands, and preach truly the gospel, as Christ and his apostles did. All church property should be confiscated—the process beginning at Rome,—the Church should be reformed by the laity, and the clergy allowed to marry. (This duty of the King and lords, or the laity, to strip the clergy of their wealth, and keep them under control, is much insisted on.) On the duty of Priests, as well as laymen, Wyclif has a beautiful short "Rule of Life" in Mr. Arnold's third volume, page 204; and another excellent tract on a priest's qualifications precedes it. The latter contains one sentence that may be studied with advantage by certain churchmen now:—

"God forbode that any Cristene man understonde, þat þis here synsnyge (censuring) and cryngne (intoning) þat men usen now, be þe beste serveyce of a prest, and most profitable to mannus soule."

The first duty of the priest was "to preche þo gospel to Cristen peple, boþe by ensaumple of holy lyfe, and faithful ande sadde (serious, earnest) techynge, ande willefully suffer tribulacion perfore." And they were to live, not on endowments, not on tithes and alms that

men were forced to pay them, but on what was freely given them for their need.

The Church, Wyclif held to be the "men that shulen be saved. . . . Goddis spouse, in what place ever it be" (ii. 209); and, as he explains more particularly elsewhere (iii. 339), the Church consists of three parts—1. "angels and blessid men þat now ben in hevene"; 2. "seintis in purgatorie"; 3. "trewe men þat here lyven, þat schulen be aftir saved in hevene, and lyven here Cristen mennis liif." As to the Eucharist, he held the doctrine of consubstantiation, that the sacrament "is verrey Gods body in fourme of bred"; "his sacrament in his kynde (its nature) is verrey brede, and sacramental Gods body" (iii. 502). This teaching is repeated, and plain; and if Wyclif in his long Latin profession of belief on the point managed to throw dust in his accusers' eyes by his scholastic distinctions, we can only rejoice that he knew how to use the wisdom of the serpent when he was opposed to crafty antagonists. Confirmation, he held unnecessary; prayers for men in Purgatory, of little value; "preier of good liif profitip most of all other . . . preier of lippis bigilip many"; peace consisted not "in preieris of freris, but in owre owne vertuous lyf" (ii. 212-213), Wyclif's teaching on Baptism was free from much modern superstition. He says (ii. 328):—

"Bodily baptysinge is a figure, how mennis soulis shulde be baptisid fro synne; for witt of Crist wole not suffre to kepe his figure but for greet witt. Bodili waishing of a child is not þe ende of baptysing, but baptysing is a tokene of waishing of þe soule fro synne, boþe original and actual, bi vertu taken of Christis deþ. And þus we ben bried wip him bi baptym in to a maner of deþ."

The laity, as well as the clergy, come under Wyclif's lash. Lechery, pride, and covetousness are their chief faults.—

"þer ben ful many here on lyve, þat ben not paid [satisfied] wip her [their] staat, but gone bi pryde above þer breþeren and of þis comen fightyng and stryf. And many men ben coveitouse, and bigilen þer breþeren in chaffaryng, and comen about hem many weies, to bigile hem of þer goodis" (ii. 273).

Gentlemen also are gluttonous; and thence run in debt, and pillage their tenants, being thus worse than thieves (iii. 158). Lords are proud, and fight with other realms with which they should live in peace, and for this they too spoil their tenants and neighbours (iii. 153). Were England ruled by reason, it would produce all things necessary for the food and drink of its folk; yet God has ordained one land to be plentiful in one thing, and another in another, that they may "comyne (communicate) in charite"; so Wyclif preached free-trade. But a "muscular Christian" he was not. Like Robert of Brunne in 1303, Wyclif denounced jousting, shooting, and wrestling, as folly (i. 410). He also held that unjust men had no right to the property that they seemed to have; theirs was a false possession, unjust to God, and they should be deprived of it.

Most of the Homilies are short,—one is only three lines,—and seem to have been used as skeletons to fill up. There is no direct evidence of their being Wyclif's, except a reference in them to one of his Latin works, and the assignment of some of them to him in fifteenth-century manuscripts; but this we consider sufficient authority in other cases—Chaucer, for instance.

Of Mr. Arnold's work as an editor, we regret that we cannot speak with high praise, though we do not feel called on to blame it. It is a hard task for one who is a novice in such matters to edit three stout octavos from many MSS. without making considerable mistakes. We have tested Mr. Arnold by three of his MSS.: first, his half-page from the Cotton MS. Tiberius, C. vii., one letter wrong, and "Ff" twice for F; "th" once for þ; next, MS. Bodley, 789,—a beautiful text, written in clear, sharply-cut regular characters on the finest vellum,—from leaf 109 to leaf 111, a MS. fond of the letter u. Its *puse* (these) is thrice printed "piise" (though the *y* for *i* is quite different); its *prustis* is printed "prestis" ("priistis" on p. 87); and there are fourteen mistakes in letters; but we have not space for the list. Letter-mistakes occur in other places; and on p. 87, l. 5, an important characteristic of the Midland dialect (the change of *th* to *t*, before a *t*, &c., following) is altered without notice, the MS. *consentit* to appearing as "consentiþ to." On the last line but one of the same page, the verb *maistri* appears as the noun "maistir." Turning to a less beautiful, but still quite clear MS., Bodley, 637, leaf 63 back, and reading pages 502-3 of Mr. Arnold's edition with it, we find, besides fifteen letter-mistakes, three others of importance: "we" for *tho*, which alters the sense materially, and two transpositions, of a phrase and a sentence, which both spoil the meaning of their passages, because the Editor did not understand the MS. signs of transposition; also, the contracted plural of winter, *wyntur*, is wrongly printed "winters" and "wynters." The Anglo-Saxon plural was "winter." Orm has "winnter"; Chaucer, "a thousand wynter." When the form "winters" came in, perhaps some learned German can tell us; Englishmen, being practical people, are not expected to know the history of their own language.

We should have been glad if Mr. Arnold had given more side-notes to his volume, and had summed up in his preface Wyclif's principal tenets. His account of the MSS. he has used is very careful and full; but nothing is said of their dialectal differences. Mr. Arnold has evidently taken a good deal of trouble in collating MSS. and in explaining allusions; but his glossary is less full and accurate than we should have liked to see it, though it corrects silently some wrong letters in his text. *Sidnesse* is not from the A.-Sax. *side*, side, but *sid*, ample, broad, long; *sowel* is not pottage, but relish, meat to make pottage with, as defined in ii. 137; *terre*, ii. 44, is to incite; the curious superlative forms *heirest*, highest (cf. nearest), ii. 231, 265, 365; *fellerest*, fellest, ii. 366, 368, &c., should have been glossed.

For the literal misprints and the omissions we have noticed we do not blame Mr. Arnold; they are such as may occur in a first edition of any but first-rate editors; and though they do affect the value of the book to the glossarist and the grammarian, they do not affect it to the general reader. That value to all Englishmen is considerable. We hear now for the first time our great Reformer speaking to his neighbours and friends, upholding before them the main doctrines of the Gospel free from Roman error, denouncing the evils around them in church and society as well as in their own hearts,

and specially cursing the friars, who were sapping the foundations, not only of religion, but of morality, throughout the land. These volumes should be welcome to every student of theology and history in England. It is creditable to the Oxford Delegates to have at last produced them; and we feel grateful to Mr. Arnold for his five years' labour upon them, though we wish he had employed a trained manuscript-copier to read his revises with his MSS. We know no name worthier than that of Arnold to be coupled with the name of John Wyclif.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Just a Woman. By Mrs. Eiloart. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

In that State of Life. By Hamilton Aidé. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Wayland Well. By the Author of 'The Fate of Sacrilege.' (Hayes.)

WE are inclined to think that Mrs. Eiloart has, in the present work, surpassed her former efforts. Not only has her style improved in purity, but there is a much wider appreciation of character discernible in the tale than she has hitherto displayed. Christine Ruddfield is a very noble type of womanhood. Gifted with beauty and genius, all those powers which we venture to think render really great characters quite superior to that distinctness of position which women are now rebelling against as an injustice to their sex, and endowed with the tenacity of attachment and susceptibility to disinterested love which is one of the highest attributes of woman,—she leads through long years of secret sorrow a life of self-denial for the sake of an injured sister; sacrifices her own early hopes for the benefit of the object which inspired them; withstands with rare constancy the shafts of misrepresentation; and never suffers the intensity of her particular affections to narrow the range of her active and large-hearted benevolence. It argues some kindred spirit to conceive such a character; it is a proof of genius to bring it home to others; to invest it with life and attractiveness; to give it voice and action to tell its own tale to the reader. When we say that in this leading character the author has thoroughly succeeded, we might fairly add that this portrait alone would render the book worth reading. But it abounds also in other pictures drawn with no small degree of skill. Country-town life, Mrs. Eiloart's "speciality," is very graphically treated, and will be none the less interesting because it is a branch of domestic history which is in no small danger of being lost amid the swift changes of modern times. The Chastelars, Cravens, and Ruddfields, in their several degrees, are truthful sketches; in the stout and steadfast Gideon Brown, we are glad to see our author has risen to some generosity to the well-abused Established Church; while in the character of Simon Flint, the Suffolk peasant, she gives us another instance of her sympathetic appreciation of those narrow rustic natures which contain within their crust of stolidity some very genuine germs of higher human feeling. Whether she does not exaggerate the denseness of the crust, is a matter about which the experienced will differ. Jerry White, again, is a most life-like sketch, which we hope our author will improve upon on some future occa-

sion: in the present instance the effect of it is somewhat marred by the development of the tricky *gamin* into a shrewd but uninteresting barrister, a change too violent to be natural and hardly warranted by the necessities of the story. And this brings us to the other side of the picture. We cannot help thinking that a woman so clever as Miss Ruddfield would hardly have been induced, on evidence so slight, to credit her worthless brother-in-law's story as to the said Jerry's identity; we can hardly fancy that Gerald Craven would have been within any possible limitations of the settlement of the Craven estate, supposing such settlement to have existed; or if we are to believe that so unusual a tenure as a bare estate tail obtained in the Craven district, it seems inconceivable that the astute Mr. Frederick should never have availed himself of the ordinary legal machinery for releasing himself at once from its trammels. But it perhaps is hypercritical to blame our author for an ignorance of law which she shares with a large majority of her countrymen, and on which much popular clamour is curiously based. One more suggestion ere we quit this subject. Do the better class of East-shire folk use such expressions as "along with," "against he comes," "doing well by" a person? Our experience leads us to doubt it. These are slight blots on a work so excellent on the whole; but as blots they had better be noticed. We have purposely avoided giving any analysis of the plot, because we would recommend our readers to judge it for themselves.

Mr. Aïde's novelette is another illustration of the strange restlessness which we are told prompts so many young women of the present day to quarrel with their lot in life. Mand Pomeroy, the step-daughter of one Lady Herrierson, a lady who has married as a second husband a baronet whose character, we are happy to think, is nearly as impossible as his name, being urged to contract a marriage which she dislikes, takes refuge from domestic discomfort in flight from her home. Being of that finely-balanced quality of mind which regards manual labour as the highest form of human energy, and looks with sublime contempt upon the social distinctions which ages of natural selection have produced, she seeks her happiness in the distractions of domestic service. Installed as lady's-maid in the house of a kind-hearted but impetuous French lady, she finds the peaceful exercise of her daily duties embarrassed by the attentions of the butler, and the housekeeper's arbitrary hostility. Having finally attracted from the son of the house an amount of affection as unwelcome as it is demonstrative, she betakes herself a second time to flight, and finds an asylum with the maiden aunt of a faithful adorer, the curate of the village near which the Herriersons reside. Meanwhile her feelings undergo a gradual change with regard to the *roué* Lowndes Cartaret, whom she on her side has inspired with a virtuous affection. That gentleman, having quarrelled with his mother on the subject, becomes an energetic member of the Bar, and after a sufficient time of probation, all parties becoming reconciled to the match, and the excellent clergyman using his influence to make the course of true love smooth, a happy marriage satisfies Miss Pomeroy's aspirations. The story, such as it is,

is fairly told, though it indicates no great fertility of imagination, nor any remarkable insight into character. If it has few merits, its demerits are also trifling: Mr. Durborough, the "fine-grown young woman's" rejected suitor, and the arrogant Sir Andrew, being the worst-drawn portraits in the book, and the vivacious Mrs. Cartaret being perhaps the best.

'Wayland Well,' though suggestive enough, is an uncommonly hard book to criticize. The utterance of one of the disciples of the weakest school of religious sentimentalism, characterized by nothing more positive than a complete deficiency of moral perspective, it mixes things sacred and profane, *dicenda tacendaque*, in a fashion most disheartening to any one who feels the difficulty of maintaining the reverence due to matters of transcendental importance in the face of a growing spirit of hostile and irreverent criticism. Many people not unreasonably think that there are two questions which, above all others, are important to the modern world,—the political relations of capital and labour, the philosophical relation of science to faith. All authors, therefore, who write on social and religious subjects should eschew anything which tends to widen a threatened breach; and anything which contributes to class prejudice on the one hand, to sectarian or secular narrowness on the other, is an impediment to the ultimate solution of these great problems. In effect, to come down to particulars, any novel, however slight in texture, which tends to describe religious feeling as a shallow and hysterical superstition, a sentiment independent of reason, a feeling divorced from common sense, does in its degree as baneful an injury to the reading public, that blank page of humanity on which every literary vagabond may scrawl the crude catchwords of his party, as the most sweeping hypotheses of heretical science or philosophy. The present book is redolent of materialism in its ecclesiastical dress. The tale is slight enough,—the commonplace story of an ill-assorted marriage,—and it is told in a style neither original nor graphic. We are introduced to a number of personages of varying degrees of imbecility, amongst others to an evangelical family, who are represented, with characteristic injustice, as distinguished for their vulgar absurdities. But it is in the good genius of the piece that our author lays herself open to remonstrance. Miss Hilda Leigh, the amiable High Churchwoman, Marcel Carew's early *fiancée*, exhibits piety in its weakest and most irrational form. All her actions are done in the character of an abbess unattached. Her language is constantly redolent of phrases of mystic import. The Cross, the Priest, the Clergyman, are brought forward on the thinnest pretexts with an emphasis feebly represented by the capital initials of the text. Her religion is so tender a plant as to require rustic isolation as the condition of its vigour. She lives in an atmosphere of miracles, though there is a loophole left in all of them for rationalistic explanation. Even her armorial bearings, we are led to conjecture, have been miraculously charged with the symbol of salvation. Her life is characteristically typical of an antagonism between this world and the next. At the risk of being charged with exaggeration, we must in all sadness protest against such an ideal of religion. Mere lady-

like devoteeism will not stand the light of day. With all respect for an author who is honest enough to avow religious earnestness, we must declare our belief that in this religious fiction two excellent ideas have been confused and stultified.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

My Apingi Kingdom: with Life in the Great Sahara, and Sketches of the Chase of the Ostrich, Hyena, &c. By Paul Du Chaillu. With Engravings. (Low & Co.)

A Parisian Family. Translated from the French of Madame Guizot de Witt, by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' for Girls in their Teens. (Same publishers.)

Silken Cords and Iron Fetters. By Maud Jeanne Franc. (Same publishers.)

The King of Topsy-Turvy. By Arthur Lillie. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Our Domestic Pets. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Sons.)

At the South Pole; or, the Adventures of Richard Pengelley, Mariner. By William H. G. Kingston. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

One Trip More, and other Stories. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' With Illustrations. (Same publishers.)

The Happy Nursery: a Book for Mothers, Governesses, and Nurses. Containing Games, Amusements, and Employments for Boys and Girls. By Ellis A. Davidson. With Numerous Illustrations. (Same publishers.)

The Young Artist: a Story of Christmas Eve. By the Author of 'The Basket of Flowers.' (Edinburgh, Oliphant & Co.)

THE mystery of Central Africa is in process of revelation. M. Du Chaillu, in this pleasant book, tells us about a country near the Equator, to the south, called by him Apingi Land. He describes it as "surrounded by immense forests, high mountains, with a large river flowing through the country": "the people are strange and superstitious"; and certainly their land abounds in strange creatures and wild beasts. Of this country M. Du Chaillu was made chief; and he seems to have lived and reigned happily enough till the plague came amongst them, and the people believed he had brought it on them. The book is full of wonders; and the account of the white ants and the interior of their dwellings is not the least wonderful of them. The illustrations are clever; and those readers whose taste lies towards African discoveries and tropical hunting scenes, cannot do better than get M. Du Chaillu's 'Apingi Kingdom.'

Those who have read Miss Burney's novel of 'Camilla,' will certainly recollect the character of Miss Miffen, who declares that when she is married, and may order her own dinner, she will always have minced veal, mashed potatoes, and currant pie! but when, in the progress of the story, she does get married, she finds cooks intractable, and always coming for orders; husbands unreasonable, and never pleased with anything, and always complaining of the weekly bills! A somewhat similar experience in Madame de Witt's story befalls Mdlle. Louise, who becomes, by the death of her mother, mistress of her father's house, and in the receipt of 1,500 francs a year for the dress of herself and her two sisters: she is only sixteen, and, like Miss Miffen, thinks it delightful to order dinner, and be the mistress, and, above all, to buy her own dresses. All her follies and sorrows and errors are very pleasantly told; and, of course, everybody, if not perfect, is at least in the way of being so, before the story ends. The work is beautifully translated; and, although it would be better for "girls in their teens" to read it in the original French, it is nevertheless an excellent gift-book in its English version; and girl-nature is the same, whether English or French.

The style of 'Silken Cords' leaves much to be desired: it is wanting in the firm, light touches which can make trifles charming by the grace

with which they are narrated; but the intention of the tale is excellent, and calculated to do good to young boys who think it manly to cast off restraint, and to go on in their own way. What that "own way" leads to, and how bad habits become very galling "iron fetters," are forcibly set forth, whilst the "silken cords" of family affection and sisterly love prove in the end strong enough to draw the wanderer back from the brink of ruin, and to lead him gently in the right path. This is a story that Sunday-school libraries might admit to their shelves without fear of encouraging an illicit taste for fiction.

Mr. Lillie is, it appears, also the author of 'The Enchanted Toasting-Fork'; he has the will to be funny, but not the gift to be so. 'The King of Topsy-Turvy' is foolish enough, but it is a heavy imitation of 'Alice in Wonderland' without the felicitous absurdity of that delightful book. We cannot fancy children understanding the mystification of 'The King of Topsy-Turvy,' and we will answer for grown-up people feeling helplessly bewildered.

Mr. Wood's book will be a delightful gift to boys; girls also who live in the country will find much to interest them. There are excellent instructions as to the best methods of managing a great variety of creatures, who may be elected for that very unenviable fate—a "domestic pet." Information is given how to house them, to feed them, to keep them clean, and to treat them well. There are many interesting anecdotes, and the book will inspire young people with a taste for natural history. The style is pleasant, and the tone of the book is good. We would particularly impress the concluding remarks on all who undertake to keep animals in what Mr. Wood calls "a gracious captivity." "Let the owner remember," he says, "that his little favourite is dependent on him for every necessary and comfort of life, and that it will be a piece of arrant cruelty, or at all events of inexcusable thoughtlessness, to permit the captive to feel the pangs of hunger or thirst, or to suffer the discomforts of an unclean home."

The South Pole is even more of "a frozen deep" than the Arctic regions; and the mystery that surrounds it is less penetrable. Those who have gone the furthest in the Antarctic seas declare the cold to be more intense than in the high northern latitudes; the whales are said to be larger, and the land bleaker and more inhospitable. The book of Richard Pengerley's experiences and adventures is very exciting and full of interest; the descriptions inspire a terror of those regions quite different from the tales of Arctic adventure, which are rather attractive and enticing than otherwise. We closed this clever book about the South Pole with a shudder, which Mr. Kingston may perhaps consider a compliment. Boys who crave for a string of adventures will find their most exacting requirements fully satisfied.

The Author of 'Mary Powell' has the gift of graceful narrative, though her stories are sometimes of the slightest; indeed, they may be said occasionally to be spun out of nothing. The present is a volume of short stories of unequal merit; some are pleasing; and the collection is prettily got up, and it is suitable and safe for a present or reward.

We have copied Mr. Davidson's long title-page, and have only to say that the book keeps all these promises faithfully. Judicious mothers and nurses might find in it a mine of amusement as well as instruction for their young people. Children would not much care for the book itself; those who have the charge of them must teach them how to use it.

'The Young Artist' is a pleasing story,—more romantic than probable,—tastefully got up. It will be a welcome addition to a juvenile bookshelf.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Letters on International Relations before and during the War of 1870. By the *Times* Correspondent at Berlin. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THIRTEEN hundred and twenty octavo pages, made up of letters written to the *Times* from the end of the war between Austria and Prussia to the end

of the war between Prussia and France, may well alarm the most diligent readers. It is true that the period which intervened between the two wars was marked by many important features, and was rife with political movements. The *Times* Correspondent at Berlin has always borne the reputation of being a careful observer of all that passes in Germany and of all that even indirectly affects German interests. His style, however, is by no means lively; he is indebted for much of his information to other newspapers; and he is wofully afflicted with the *scribendi cacothetes*. We notice this in the volumes before us. In the midst of political rumours, diplomatic manoeuvres, quotations from despatches, pamphlets, and leading articles, we are invited to observe how many kings and queens have been removed by death from the honours of the *Almanach de Gotha*, during the year 1866. Count Bismarck's elevation to the rank of Doctor of Philosophy, his appearance on a *carte de visite* with Madame Pauline Lucca, and his reasons for not attending church, may be considered significant when we remember the place he fills in contemporary history, but why is it important to record the fact that a man jumped into the Rhine in January 1867 and swam some distance? Of course the bulk of the two volumes is taken up with more serious matter, but the retention of these ephemeral facts shows the principle on which the book is composed. We can hardly think there has been any selection; and the result is that, though the course of events is illustrated, the process tasks our patience too severely.

We have on our table *Camp Life as seen by a Civilian*, by G. Buchanan, A.M., M.D. (Glasgow, Maclehose).—*The Great Social Evil*, by W. Logan (Hodder & Stoughton).—*The William Henry Letters from Crooked Pond School*, by A. M. Diaz (Warne).—*The Emigrant's Guide to the Colonies of Great Britain* (Cassell).—and *Operette Morali e Filosofiche*, edite ed inedite, di Demetrio Livaditi, Part I. (Foreign). Also the following Pamphlets: *The Academical Study of the Civil Law*, by J. Bryce, D.C.L. (Macmillan).—*J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A., and the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.*, by S. Clarkson (Simpkin).—*The Track of the War around Metz*, (Trübner).—*The Cock-a-doodle-doo History of the War between France and Prussia*, (W. Smith).—*Home, Cre-Fydd's Careful Counsel on Domestic Management* (Simpkin).—*The Revision of the New Testament*, by G. S. Barrett, B.A. (Hodder & Stoughton).—*L'Idée du Droit*, par le Professeur E. Acollas (Foreign).—and *Trois Leçons sur les Principes Philosophiques et Juridiques du Mariage*, par le Professeur E. Acollas (Foreign).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

- Beecher's (T. K.) *Our Seven Churches*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Church Stories, Vol. II., 18mo. 5 cl.
Crawford's *Doctrine of Scripture Respecting the Atonement*, 12/ David's (J.) *Notes on Joshua*, 12mo. 1 cl. swd.
Judges and Ruth, 12mo. 1 cl. swd.
Manual of the Church Catechism, 12mo. 1 cl. swd.
Denton's *Commentary on the Epistles, for Sundays*, Vol. II., 18/ Henry's *First Scripture Lessons for the Young*, New Test., 8d. Honest Munchin, &c.: *Sketches of Early Methodism*, 12mo. 1/ Lyttelton's (Hon. and Rev. W. H.) *Ordination Sermon*, 8vo. 1/ Murby's *Scripture Manual: Joshua and Judges*, 12mo. 9d. Neale's (Rev. J. M.) *Sermons on Passages of the Psalms*, 5/ cl. Putnam's *Helps at the Mercy Seat*, 12mo. 2/6 cl. limp.

Music.

- Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* (Boosey's Royal Edit.), roy. 8vo. 2/6

Poetry.

- Beattie's *Poetical Works*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Dante's *Vision*, trans. by Cary, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Lindsay's (Sir David) *Poetical Works*, new edit., 2 vols., 12/ cl.

History.

- Challice's *Memories of French Palaces*, illust. cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Dau's *True Story of Louis Napoleon's Life*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Grey's (Rev. H. & Mrs.) *Life and Diary*, ed. by Rev. C. Birrell, 1/6 Johnson's *Lives of Eminent English Poets*, 1/6 swd.
Leitch's (Rev. A.) *Memorials*, by Rev. N. L. Walker, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Geography.

- Applegate's *New Guide to Eastbourne and Neighbourhood*, 1/ Collins's *Portable Atlas of Physical Geography*, by Waller, 2/6 Fisher's *Notes & Recollections of Stroud, Gloucestershire*, 10/6 Harvey's (Mrs.) *Turkish Harems and Circassian Homes*, 15/ cl. Here and There in England, by an F.S.A., cr. 8vo. 5/ Modern (The) *El Dorado*; or, the Land of the Setting Sun, 1/

Philology.

- Max Müller's *Lectures on Science of Language*, n. ed. 2 vols. 16/

Science.

- Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1871, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Armour's *Iron and Heat*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

- Brooks's *New Family Herbal*, new edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Donaldson's *Handbook of Specifications, &c.*, 2 vols. 8vo. 42/ Duthies's *Utilization of Town Sewage*, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Holmes's *System of Surgery*, Vol. 5, 8vo. 21/ cl.
M'Cormac's *Notes & Recollections of an Ambulance Surgeon*, 7/6 Newman's *Natural History of British Butterflies*, roy. 8vo. 7/6 Nicholson's *Introductory Text-Book of Zoology for Junior Classes*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Notcutt's *Handbook of British Plants*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Pontou's (M.) *The Beginning, its Where and its How*, 13/ cl.
Practitioner (The), edited by F. E. Anstie, Vol. 5, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Record of Zoological Literature, 1869, Vol. 6., edit. by Gunther, 30/ cl.
Rollwyn's *Astronomy Simplified for General Reading*, 8vo. 10/6 Short Chapters on *Natural History*, 1/6 cl.
Tyndall's (J.) *Fragments of Science*, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Wood's (S.) *Plain Path to Good Gardening*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

General Literature.

- Alfred and his Mother, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Alice Miles's *Good Friday, a Tale*, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Cambridge University Calendar, 1871, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Cre-Fydd's *Home, Careful Counsel on Domestic Management*, 6d. Disraeli's *Contarini Fleming*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Drifted and Sifted, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Eckmann-Chatrain's *Outbreak of the Great French Revolution*, trans. by Mrs. C. Hoey, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Fawcett's (H.) *Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 Gibbon's (C.) *For Lack of Gold*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
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Vicar of Wakefield, new edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
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Kerr's *The Gentleman's House, &c.*, new edit. 8vo. 24/ cl.
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Taylor's (W.) *Violet Rivers, or Loyal to Duty, Tale for Girls*, 3/6

KING RICHARD THE FIRST.

AN important error has crept into the ingenious theory broached by the commentator on the Chronicle of Roger Hoveden, in your number for April 1.

When speaking of the story of King Richard and Blondel the Minstrel, the writer adverts to the specimen of the King's poetic powers given in Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors.' He continues—"We suppose that Richard may have written this with his own hand, for he could write. The signature to his Will is the earliest-known autograph of our kings. The subscription in Richard's writing consists of 'Le Roy,' added to the old form of a cross. The document was produced in court, in 1163, when the De Wiltes peerage case was before the House of Lords."

The Will produced on the occasion referred to was that of Richard the Second. With that correction, all the other facts are rightly stated; but the theory advanced falls to the ground. The reviewer had warranty for his mistake, as I recollect the daily press of the time originated it; but the facts were correctly reported in the official records of the House of Lords.

I attended officially on the occasion (May 21, 1863), to produce the documents tendered as evidence in the "Earldom of Wilts" Peerage case, and I well recollect the interest with which the Will in question was regarded by the learned Lords who constituted the Court. The Will was handed round among the occupants of the House; and on my stating that the mark of the cross was the King's mark, and that the words "le Roy" might or might not be in his handwriting, the late Lord Brougham remarked, "Then King Richard was what we call a *marksmen*." I am disposed to think that the words "le Roy" were written by the King. That Richard the Second could write his name is well known, as there are undoubted examples of his autograph. Why the Will was not signed "Richard," if the King was able to write "le Roy," need not be discussed here.

JOSEPH BURTT.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS.

London Institution, April 8, 1871.

THOUGH the fact is beyond doubt that Oliver Cromwell, of Cheshunt Park, the last surviving descendant in the male line of the Protector, did not die in 1799, as has been alleged in your columns, but lived far into the present century, still, the following anecdote in corroboration of the fact may not be uninteresting to your readers.

In the beginning of the century, my revered

father, then a young man and not long married, fancied a country life, and accordingly hired of Mr. Cromwell a farm at Flamstead End, Cheshunt; but soon finding this not to suit him, he looked out for some one to take his farm off his hands. The new tenant was Edmund Ludlow, a lineal descendant of the Protector's colleague of that name; and on my father's introducing his successor to his future landlord, the latter welcomed him most cordially, saying, "It is a long time since Oliver Cromwell took Edmund Ludlow by the hand."

My father's presence appears not to have reminded Mr. Cromwell that Major Richard Beke was the husband of Levina Whitstone, a niece of the Protector; the marriage ceremony having, as is related by Noble, the historian of the Cromwell family, been "performed at Whitehall in a very pompous and magnificent manner, the Protector and several nobles gracing it with their presence."

My father's departure from Cheshunt, which followed speedily after he had thus introduced Edmund Ludlow to Oliver Cromwell, occurred when I was about four years old; consequently, in 1804 or 1805. It was not till many years after this that Oliver Cromwell died, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth Oliveria, married to Mr. Onesiphorus Russell. I have heard that this gentleman applied for licence from the Crown to assume the name of Cromwell, but it was refused him.

CHARLES BEKE.

MRS. MANNING.

WE record with regret the death, on the 1st inst., after a very short illness, of Mrs. Manning, widow of the Queen's Ancient Serjeant, formerly Mrs. Speir, and daughter of the late Isaac Solly, Esq. In 1856, she published 'Life in Ancient India,' a book which combined careful study with an unusual grace of style, and stimulated many minds to an interest in Sanskrit writings. A year and a half ago, she almost entirely re-wrote this work, and it appeared in an enlarged form, with the addition of much information from sources that had been only discovered in the last few years. Under the title of 'Ancient and Mediæval India,' it was favourably reviewed in these columns. It is remarkable for the accurate learning and the patient research which it manifests; and though Mrs. Manning was not acquainted with Sanskrit, her powers of discernment and judgment fitted her peculiarly for selecting wisely the best authorities on the subjects that she dealt with, so that the book is invaluable to students, while her refined taste and her appreciation of the beautiful have rendered it also very attractive to general readers.

Mrs. Manning was, however, not only distinguished by her literary productions. Her influence in society was of a marked kind. With a naturally keen enjoyment of social intercourse, and with very cultivated faculties, she had also a peculiar skill in drawing forth the intellectual elements and the best qualities of those with whom she came in contact, and she took delight in bringing together minds in which she perceived points of harmony. Moreover, her ready sympathetic insight gave an extreme charm to her conversation. Her interest was strong in all original and conscientious labours in the fields of literature, science, and art. She also helped forward zealously various schemes for the improvement of education, and latterly had been occupied with efforts for the benefit of our Indian fellow-subjects, many of whom felt towards her a warm personal esteem, mixed with sincere gratitude. In private friendships, her character displayed itself in a most helpful manner. Having the habit of extracting experience from all the events and phases of life, she gladly imparted from her stores of practical wisdom to those who were attached to her, and when her counsel was asked, she usually refrained from solving the particular problem, preferring simply to place before her friend a standard of right, in the confidence that by this means the desired result would be best attained. The balance and proportion in her nature, her quiet dignity, her retiring disposition,

and her thoughtful generosity and kindness, have left a powerful impression on all who knew her, and these characteristics rested on the firm basis of a calm enlightened faith and an unwavering allegiance to duty.

'PEASANT LIFE IN SWEDEN.'

Gothenbergh, March 24, 1871.

WITH regard to M. Olivecrona's first general assertion, "that of 'Peasant Life' being so full of blunders," &c., I venture to say the charge is altogether unfounded; and in so saying I am in great degree borne out by M. Svederm, who has recently rendered that work into Swedish (and this altogether without my sanction or even knowledge; and, unfortunately, so very inefficiently, that for my own credit I am under the painful necessity of disclaiming all responsibility for its contents), and who, while remarking upon two or three supposed mistakes (no very great number in a book of near 500 pages), bears witness to its general correctness; for when calling me to order in a note at page 9 for an imaginary blunder, he observes—"Such an inaccuracy was little to be expected from an author otherwise so intimately acquainted with our institutions, &c.;" and again, in another note, at page 154, when complaining of what he considered some unfounded observations of mine, he speaks of me "as one who, in such innumerable instances, has shown his very intimate knowledge of Sweden."

As, however, M. Olivecrona, in this his sweeping attack on me, is entirely unsupported by any attempt at proof, I shall pass it over in silence, and proceed to refute, as I hope in great measure to do, his specific charges, which to me appear frivolous in the extreme. But before entering on them I would remind the reader, that in sketching the manners and customs of the Swedish peasantry, I did not profess to write a legal dissertation, and only referred to the laws and their administration in so far as they influenced that class of the community and their way of thinking.

1. In paragraph 2, page 288, Mr. Lloyd states, "that in towns, both in civil and criminal cases, unless the 'Rådman,' that is, Common Councilmen, are unanimously opposed to the Judge, they have not the power of passing a verdict"; the fact being, the vote of every one of the 'Rådman' has an equal value as that of the Judge himself. If it comes to hair-splitting, I fear the learned gentleman himself is not altogether accurate in saying, "the vote of every one of the 'Rådman' has an equal value as that of the Judge himself," for the fact is, the Judge, in all civil cases, has the casting vote in the Town Courts.

Now this, to say the least of it, is a very unfair charge; for had M. Olivecrona quoted the entire paragraph, as it was his bounden duty to do, it would have been clear to every one (even though the words "in the last-mentioned case" were omitted in the fourth line) that my remarks applied to the twelve peasants who in Rural Courts aid the Judge in the discharge of his functions, and not to the 'Rådman' in the towns; and that such was my meaning M. Olivecrona could not but have been well aware. He is, however, a lawyer, and lawyers, as we all know, are possessed of the happy faculty of converting white into black whenever it suits their purpose.

2. In paragraph 2, page 289, Mr. Lloyd says, "that a jury, in the English sense of the word, is only empanelled in political cases, or in those for written libels"—the fact being that a jury is only empanelled in cases referring to the Press laws."

I fail to see the error in this matter. The crimes for which a jury is empanelled under the Press Laws are, firstly, writing against the King, the Royal Family, the Government, the Parliament, public functionaries, foreign friendly powers, and inciting to rebellion; and, secondly, libels against private persons (besides impious or immoral publications). This seems to me very much like "political cases and those for written libel," as stated in 'Peasant Life.'

3. In paragraph 3, page 289, Mr. Lloyd states, "that appeals can be carried through three or four different courts"—the fact being that appeals never can be carried through more than two different courts, and in some instances through only one."

Besides the two Courts of Appeal spoken of by M. Olivecrona there was not very long ago a so-called 'Lagmans Rätt,' which was a Court of Appeal between the Lower Courts and the present First Court of Appeal—thus making up the number mentioned in 'Peasant Life.'

4. Mr. Lloyd states, in paragraph 3, page 292, "that imprisonment on bread and water could be extended to twenty-eight days, the term limited by law"; the fact being that the Criminal Code (of 1864) has limited the term to twenty days. So short a time having elapsed since the curtailment of the punishment from twenty-eight to twenty days, few but lawyers, I take it, are aware of the alteration, which must plead as my excuse for the mistake, slight as it may be.

5. Mr. Lloyd, when speaking of death penalties, paragraph 4, page 293, says, "not many years ago hanging was resorted to in Sweden in special cases," and "that capital punishments are now rare, and that perhaps not more than five to six individuals are decapitated annually in Sweden and Norway together"; the fact being that during the last forty years no execution has taken place by hanging, and since 1866 no capital execution at all in Sweden, and in Norway since 1864 only one or two persons have been put to death."

Though admitting there is a difference between "some years" since hanging was resorted to and "forty years," as stated by M. Olivecrona, yet I should not have thought it one of such great moment as to have brought me under his condemnation; and though he is doubtless correct in saying no execution has taken place in Sweden since 1866, still my guarded statement (written in 1869) as to the average number executed annually in Sweden and Norway together remains correct; that is, provided the past twenty or twenty-five years be taken into the account. In 1855, indeed, no fewer than eleven poor creatures suffered at the block in Sweden alone. The decrease in the number of executions in Sweden within the past few years, I may remark in parenthesis, has been owing, I believe, to the kind and humane feelings actuating the sovereign, and not to a diminution of murders, poisonings, and other heinous crimes, which, at the present day, in proportion to the population, would seem to be quite as numerous as in England, France, or other European country.

M. Olivecrona, in paragraph 3, page 291, then goes on to say, and it seems the sore point with him: "But the worst of all is that Mr. Lloyd, with an unpardonable levity, has put a most infamous stigma on all the Judges of the several Courts of Sweden when saying, 'There is a good deal of corruption in the Swedish Courts of Justice,' and that the 'heaviest purse too often carries the day.' This observation more particularly applies to the Lower Courts," he adds; but, quoting the words of another, 'there is not a man in the country connected with the several Courts of Judicature, however high his rank, that has not his price.'

One would have supposed that, from M. Olivecrona holding the scales of Justice in his hands, he would have given a correct version of the above remarks of mine; but such is not altogether the case. My words, after speaking of the laws as good in themselves, were as follows,—those marked with Italics, it will be noticed, having been left out by the second gentleman:—"But it is to be feared that these (the Laws) are not at all times equitably administered; and that, as was the case with us one hundred years ago, and, according to report, in Russia at the present time, there is a good deal of corruption in Swedish Courts of Justice, and that the heaviest purse too often carries the day. This observation more particularly applies to the Lower Courts. They used to tell the story of a discarded Judge, living not far from where I once pitched my tent, who was accustomed to stand with one hand before him and the other behind, and receive bribes from both parties; and, when thus placed in a sort

of 'fix,' to toss up whether the verdict should be for the Plaintiff or the Defendant. *I myself, indeed, have heard more than one individual of high standing, who held heavy stakes in the country, and doubtless spoke not without experience, say, 'There is not a man in the several Courts of Judicature that has not his price.'*

But in thus showing the false colouring M. Olivecrona has given to my statement, I would wish him clearly to understand it is not with the slightest intention of "backing out" from one iota of such portions of it as my own. For of course I am not in the slightest degree responsible for what is therein mentioned on the authority of others.

M. Olivecrona asserts, it may here be proper to remark, "that since 1809 corruption may be said to have entirely ceased in the administration of justice in Sweden." Such, no doubt, he believes to be the case; but I would remind him that neither the briber nor the bribed are very likely to criminate themselves, and that in most cases, besides, two witnesses are requisite to bring home an offence to the accused party; and were I to venture to counsel him in this matter, it would be that he bear in mind the good old English saw, "The more stir, the more —," and that he no longer stand up as the champion of purity as regards judicial matters. On one of these fine days, it is not impossible, he may find himself "in a hornet's nest."

In conclusion, I would observe, it affords me great gratification to find that M. Olivecrona, whilst using somewhat harsh language regarding myself, speaks of England "as a noble and enlightened nation," because of late years it has been too much the fashion, in Sweden, to speak slightly—not to say insultingly—of us, and to run us down in every possible way; conduct, one would have thought, the Swedes might have refrained from, well knowing, as they must, that unless it had been for poor old England, they might, long ere this, not impossibly have been in no better position than Russian serfs.

L. LLOYD.

M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS.

BEST known as a Revolutionist, M. Gustave Flourens was also a writer of merit. The son of the well-known Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, he was himself a lecturer at the College of France; and his course on 'Ethnography,' delivered in 1863, attracted much attention at the time. His work on 'The Science of Man,' published in 1864, was, we believe, his only non-political book; and in 1865 he left France for Crete, where for three years he fought in the mountains against the Turkish troops. The best-known of his later writings is his 'Paris Delivered,' published last month, a work which is well worthy of being read at the present moment. Whatever view may be taken of his politics, even his opponents never failed to admit his great courage and perfect honesty. Killed, near Nanterre, by the cavalry of the Marquis de Gallifet, his death is deplored in Paris by many friends, who were far from being Revolutionists.

THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

Ludgate Hill, April 12, 1871.

WE beg first to correct some of the statements made by Mr. Clement Scott in his letter with the above heading in last Saturday's *Athenæum*. He says that the poem which he complains of our having reprinted in an Almanack was contributed by him to "a drawing-room volume de luxe, called 'Idyllic Pictures.'" It was not contributed to that volume and never appeared therein, but was contributed by him to one of our weekly publications. Mr. Scott says, that the Almanack which we made up containing his poem was published by "Mr. Thorley of cattle-food renown." This also is incorrect. Our Almanack was not sold to Mr. Thorley, and Mr. Scott's poem does not appear in Mr. Thorley's Almanack, and we are therefore at a loss to understand where Mr. Scott's "agricultural friend" obtained the copy of Thorley's

Almanack containing the poem in question which Mr. Scott says his "agricultural friend" forwarded to him.

In reference to Mr. Scott's intimation that the assurance that if he ever "wished to republish" he "should obtain the consent of the firm without any difficulty" has proved deceptive, we beg to say that our permission to republish has never been asked by Mr. Scott, and, accordingly, has never been refused. At the same time, for ourselves and our editor, we emphatically deny ever having stated to Mr. Scott that his signature to a plainly-worded contract entered into between himself and us for an agreed consideration was "merely a matter of form." Mr. Scott's statement involves an absurdity which must be palpable to every man of business.

The simple facts of the case are, that we make up an Almanack each year, which, in addition to the ordinary almanack matter, contains a number of extracts in prose and verse from well-known and some of the most eminent authors, ancient and modern. Amongst other extracts we inserted in this year's Almanack a poem of Mr. Scott's, sixteen lines in length. This Almanack is subsequently done up by various respectable traders, with wrappers containing their advertisements; but any one can see that the pages of the Almanack proper are as distinct from the wrapper as the body of an ordinary magazine is from the usual pages of advertisements generally appended.

Last week Mr. Scott wrote to our editor, enclosing a copy of the letter which he said he was about to send to a daily paper, but which has now been printed in the *Athenæum*. In reply to Mr. Scott's communication, calling attention to the appearance of the poem in the Almanack, our editor wrote to him,—"If you object to it, you have only to say so, and Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin will give directions that your poems, of which they own the copyright, shall not be so used again: they would be sorry to do anything which you could consider unfair." We cannot imagine what further assurance Mr. Scott required. It was after the receipt of that letter that Mr. Scott sent his complaint to the *Athenæum*.

It has always been our desire to give every possible aid to "young authors," and the best evidence of the kind of treatment and the amount of encouragement which young authors like Mr. Clement Scott have received at our hands is such a fact as he mentions in his letter to you when he says, "in the last ten years I have written many hundred poems, essays, and stories for this firm."

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD.

THERE are many questions which, whether from caution or from cowardice, Mr. Forster's Act left unsettled; and one of the most important of these will engage the Board on Wednesday next. Mr. Rodgers has moved, "That, the funds at the disposal of the London School-Board being in part derived from the rates, no portion of the said funds shall be given towards the support of denominational schools." As an amendment to this, Canon Cromwell has moved that the Board shall pay the whole or any part of the school fees of any child whose parent is unable from poverty to pay the same. Should the amendment be carried, the result will be, that the Board will pledge itself to pay the school fees of poor children whose parents choose to send them to schools in which the religious teaching is given from denominational catechisms and formularies. By doing this, it will violate the spirit of the rule which it has already affirmed, that in Board schools the Bible is to be read and taught in an unsectarian spirit. It has ruled that the new Board schools are to be strictly undenominational, and yet in the very face of this ruling, Canon Cromwell wants the Board to subsidize denominational teaching. To the working man who pays his sixpence a week, the Board has refused all sectarian teaching whatever. When the Roman Catholics begged for a separate class-room in the

Board schools in which they might teach their own children from the Douai version, their request was peremptorily refused. But while a Roman Catholic, who pays sixpence a week to send his child to a Board school, is refused religious teaching altogether, the Roman Catholic who petitions the Board in *forma pauperis* will, by Canon Cromwell's motion, be able to send his child to a distinctly Roman Catholic school at the expense of Protestant ratepayers. When Mr. W. H. Smith's resolution was passed, its consequences were hardly foreseen.

This, however, is not all. Either Canon Cromwell's amendment will apply to a very small and insignificant number of children, or to a very large number. If the latter alternative holds good, it is obvious that the Board will, as a matter of fact, become little more than a mere rating authority for the outdoor relief of sectarian education. The various denominational bodies will of course provide any amount of school accommodation, while the working expenses of the schools will be thrown upon the rates. Board schools will not be built, because they will not be needed; the various sects having, in effect, the power of barring out the Board schools from any district in which they may choose to exert themselves. And the net result will be that London will be handed over to a system of denominational education pure and simple. Those who heard Canon Cromwell's speech must have seen how he laboured to gloss over this conclusion.

But how if the number of children to whom the amendment will apply is fractional? If this really be so, Mr. Rodgers's position is doubly strengthened. In the first place, it is clear that, if the annual sum for which the denominational schools ask is really so very small, it would be better that it should be met by voluntary effort, than that the Board should in any way do anything to violate the principles to which it stands pledged. In the second place, if the number of poor parents who will ask the Board to pay the school pence of their children is to be insignificant, it is obvious that the Board will inflict an infinitesimal hardship in declining to make any such payment if the child attends a denominational instead of a Board school.

But the wider question at issue can be easily stated. Under the pretence of asking the Board to pay for the education of the poor, Canon Cromwell in reality asks it so to subsidize the existing denominational schools as to make them masters of the situation, and to give over all London into their hands. If it was really for this object that the Act was passed and the Board elected—which is obviously Canon Cromwell's view—then there is no more to be said about the matter. But on the other hand, no one wishes to deny the poor a free education. Canon Cromwell's taunts on this point are stinging. The question is simply whether the Board is to build schools of its own, or whether it is to sit at the feet of the thousand and one Gamaliels already in existence, and to subsidize Jewish schools in the City, Catholic schools in Westminster, and Unitarian schools in Finsbury, out of a fund levied upon the metropolitan rates. Let Canon Cromwell be clear what it is that he really wants.

Literary Gossip.

A DRAMATIC sketch, by George Eliot, will appear in a forthcoming number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

A CORRESPONDENCE between the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Macleod Campbell, and the Bishop of Argyll, on the meaning and use of the word "Reconciliation," will shortly be published.

THE Harleian Society have in the press the early heralds' Visitation of Oxford, and part of the Visitation of Nottingham.

MR. DAVID LAING's cheap edition of Sir David Lyndesay's works has just appeared; his library edition is in preparation. Mr.

Laing has also lately re-edited the four very rare parts of the old Scotch Psalter.

MR. E. ARBER hopes to have his Parallel-Text edition of Bacon's Essays, in four columns, ready for his series of "English Reprints" in a month.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES, the Secretary to the Legislative Council of India, is expected in England about the 12th of May. During his term of office he has, besides doing much other work, drafted about 200 Acts, and thus recast nearly the whole of the written law of British India.

MR. ROBERT WHITE, of Newcastle, has in the press, at Edinburgh, a 'History of the Battle of Bannockburn.'

THE Royal Irish Academy has lately published a fac-simile of the 'Lebor na Huidre,' the great collection of Irish legends of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

AMONG the many Japanese students sent to foreign countries are three princes, one of whom is studying in England, another in Germany, and the third in the United States: a fourth prince will soon proceed to Russia.

THERE is a chance of the speedy publication of the one unprinted Cornish drama from the copy of the Rev. R. Williams, of Rhyd-y-croesau. It is said to be, in style and orthography, exactly like the old Cornish dramas edited by Mr. Edwin Norris.

A MONTHLY review, entitled *The Taxpayer*, and devoted, as its name implies, to subjects connected with Imperial and local taxation and expenditure, is announced to appear on the 1st of May.

MR. KARL BLIND, criticizing in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, Eystein Asgrimsson's 'Lilja,' an Icelandic poem, the text of which has been published, with an English translation and a glossary, by Mr. Magnusson, speaks hopefully of the revival of the study of ancient Germanic literature and folk-lore in this country, and points to the 'Niblungs and Volsungs' of Mr. William Morris, "one of the most distinguished living poets of England, who has equally imbued himself with the Hellenic and the Norse spirit."

WE are happy to hear that the very valuable library of Baron Seymour Kirkup, of Florence, has been consigned to London for sale by auction during the present season. The collection is particularly rich in Dante literature, and comprises several MSS. of the 'Divina Commedia' of great importance. It includes also several very important MSS. of French Romances of Chivalry, and an extraordinary assemblage of rare books of all kinds.

MR. DAVID A. WELLS has a revised edition of his report on Taxation in the press, the simple facts of which have played such havoc with the fancies of American Protectionists.

THE brochure composed by the Emperor Napoleon the Third at Wilhelmshöhe, 'On the Military Organization of the North German Confederacy,' and published at Brussels in January, will shortly be brought out in a German translation by L. Simion, of Berlin.

A NEW weekly periodical, entitled *Illustrirte Schweiz*, will be published at Berne this summer, and is intended, at the same time, to be a journal of weekly news for the Swiss

people, and a central organ for Swiss Art and Literature.

THE hundredth anniversary of Heinrich Zschokke's birthday has been celebrated at Magdeburg, the birthplace of the poet. A bust of the poet was publicly uncovered, and a discourse on the life of the illustrious writer was delivered by Dr. Uhlich.

'LES INVASIONS GERMANIQUES EN FRANCE,' the new work by M. Heinrich, might have been written with the object of teaching the French people that France under adversity has risen again to strength and power. M. Heinrich reckons that from the fifth century to the present day ten Germanic invasions have, more or less, trampled upon the soil of France. His work was concluded before the final victory of the Prussian army in the late war, so that the conclusion of his work, in which he still hoped for the success of France, has been belied by facts; but the moral which is afforded by former invasions may be applied to the last.

FRENCH literature is busy with the events and consequences of the late war. Amongst recent publications are: 'Le Général Trochu et la Défense de Paris,' in which the author explains why General Trochu was unable to break through the Prussian lines of investment; 'Bases d'un Projet de Réorganisation d'une Armée Nationale,' by General Faidherbe, — a very interesting brochure, published at Lille, in which the gallant General suggests obligatory military service for all Frenchmen from the age of twenty to thirty; or even thirty-five, which would give a million of men under arms; a brochure by M. Stiévenart, 'La Liquidation de la Dette de Guerre,' on the danger incurred by France in the disunion of the different parties, and its influence on the credit of the country; a short 'Appel au Bon Sens Politique des Français,' by M. Latrobe; and a volume of 'Lettres d'un Intercepté,' by M. Armand de Pontmartin, on the ruinous effects of M. Gambetta's temporary Dictatorship after the fall of Metz.

ALESSANDRO MANZONI, the celebrated author of the 'Promessi Sposi,' forms the subject of a monograph by Prof. C. M. Sauer, of Prague, in which the author points out the important place which he considers is held in literature by the Italian writer and poet.

PROF. W. G. BRILL, of Utrecht, is preparing a new edition of the 'Voyage of St. Brandaen,' one of the most remarkable remains of sacred poetry of the Middle Netherlands. The fantastic descriptions recall the supernatural element of the romances of the Round Table. The only edition that has hitherto appeared of this ancient poem, which probably belongs to the thirteenth century, or even an earlier time, is one by M. Blommaert, of Ghent.

M. JAN VAN BEERS, the best-known and, both in Holland and Belgium, the most popular of the living Flemish poets, has just published, at Amsterdam, a new volume of poems under the title of 'Gevoel en leven.' It, however, displays a sentimentality that is almost sickly.

THE *Rivista Europea* gives an account of the various lectures delivered by the members of the different Education Leagues in Milan, who seem animated by excessive zeal. At one and the same time Prof. Vincenzo de Castro

gave a lecture on 'La Nostra Patria' in the Via Palermo; Prof. Bonistabile discoursed on 'Errori e Pregiudizi Economici,' in the hall of the General Association of Working Men; Signora Malvina Frank read a paper on 'L'Influenza del Materialismo sul Matrimonio,' in the Pietrasanta Institute; and Prof. Fornari gave a lecture on 'I Pregiudizi Popolari,' at the Porta Magenta.

LA Biblioteca Nacional, at Madrid, will adjudicate, in the December of the present year, two *premios*, under the following conditions:—One of 2,000 pesetas to the author of the best and most numerous bibliographical and biographical notices of Spanish writers. The notices must be original, or comprise entirely new data concerning authors already known, giving ample and clear references to authorities.—One of 1,500 pesetas for the best collection forming "A catalogue of the works of those who have written upon one branch of history, science, art, customs, uses, or any analogous labour." These works also must be original or comprise new notices. The works *premiados* will be the property of the State, and be published, if considered convenient, in which case the author will be entitled to 300 copies. The works must be in Castilian, written in a literary style, and in chaste and proper language, &c.

A NEW work by Signor Aristide Battaglia, 'Il Diritto Pubblico ed il Papa,' attempts to establish the principles which should be the foundation of the relations of the Papacy to society in general. He concedes, with regret, the necessity of guarantees for the spiritual liberty and maintenance of the Pope, and proposes the extra-territoriality *sui generis*, of the Pope, whose condition would be as follows: "Il Papa sarà il solo uomo senza Dio e senza legge, ei sarà Dio e legge à se stesso."

A NEW edition of Mr. Francis Parkman's 'Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada' has been published by Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston, U.S. Much additional and highly interesting matter has been incorporated in this new edition, taken principally from the Bouquet and Haldimand papers, now in the British Museum. In this additional matter we are sorry to notice a proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief at the time, Sir Jeffery Amherst, to get rid of his Indian enemies by inoculating them with the small-pox. The exact words of the proposal made by Sir Jeffery, writing to Col. Bouquet in 1763, are these:—"Could it not be contrived to send the small-pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them." To this Bouquet replied—"I will try to inoculate the — with some blankets that may fall in their hands, and take care not to get the disease myself. As it is a pity to expose good men against them, I wish we could make use of the Spanish method, to hunt them with English dogs, supported by rangers and some light horse, who would, I think, effectually extirpate or remove that vermin." Amherst rejoined—"You will do well to try to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets, as well as to try every other method that can serve to extirpate this execrable race." In another letter he says—"I need only add, that I wish

to hear of *no prisoners*, should any of the villains be met with in arms."

COMMODORE SELIM E. WOODWORTH, U.S.N., died, in Panama, on the 5th of March. He was a son of Samuel Woodworth, the poet, was born in New York in 1815, and published a volume of his father's works. He had an insatiable mania for rambling and exploration, and at twelve years of age escaped from his father's house to make his way to the Pacific overland. This he afterwards accomplished in a more legitimate way, and was engaged in several expeditions by sea and land.

AN *American Archaeological Review and Historical Register* is projected by Mr. Wills de Hass, who offers as a guarantee of his ability as editor, his "thorough and systematic researches in the vast mound-field of the Mississippi Valley."

A *GAZETTE* is now published in English for the territory of the English Rajah of Sarawak in Borneo.

A NEW Spanish magazine has been started at Washington under the title of *Revista del Nuevo Mundo*, "a journal of law, administration, literature and varieties." The editor is Dr. J. I. Rodriguez, of Havannah.

THE Darien Indian Mission published in the newspapers on leaving Bogota an epistle of thanks in the Darien and Spanish languages. This is the first time the former has been committed to writing.

SCIENCE

The Sun, Ruler of the Planetary System. By R. A. Proctor. (Longmans & Co.)

It is a good thing when any one who is really acquainted with any part of science takes the pains to present his knowledge to the public in a popular and yet accurate form. We have in the work now before us on "the sun" another instance of Mr. Proctor's praiseworthy attempts to break down the wall of partition which exists between the scientific and non-scientific parts of the people. This can only be successfully done by a man who possesses on the one hand the faculty of popular explanation, and on the other hand an actual personal acquaintance with the details of the experiments and with the minutiae of the reasoning which he attempts to popularize. We are glad to say that Mr. Proctor's publications have invariably given evidence of both these qualifications.

We have no doubt that this book will be read with avidity by those who are ignorant of the subject, or who have attempted in vain to extract a definite set of ideas from memoirs filled with technical phrases which do not come within the limits of their scientific knowledge, and the meaning of which they have not the leisure, and in many cases have not the opportunity, to ascertain.

In the present work we have a very fair statement of the various problems with respect to the sun which have either been solved or at present await solution. In the first of those two divisions there can hardly be fairly reckoned any problem except that of the solar action of attraction on the planets, for this is the only problem with respect to the sun which may be really said to be solved. The part of Mr. Proctor's book which relates to this subject (*viz.* chapter ii.) is the most defective part;

and the public are considerably in need at present of some popular and accurate explanation of the theory and laws of gravitation. With respect to the problem of the sun's distance, we observe with satisfaction the detailed account of the phenomena of the coming transits of Venus given in the Appendix, and the excellent plates which accompany that account. We recommend a most careful study of these to the reader who is anxious to obtain a mental realization of the true phenomena accompanying this event. It appears to us that Mr. Proctor has in this Appendix, as well as in other works, conferred a very considerable benefit on the public at large by the great assistance which he has given to them in helping them to form clear geometrical notions on a large scale of the phenomena of the heavens. Without clear geometrical conceptions of what would be viewed by an observer situated outside of the solar system, and, if such a thing can be supposed, intently and minutely observing what passes in that system, astronomy must be a vague and misty study. We note it as a point of especial excellence in Mr. Proctor's popularizing tendency that he gives careful prominence to the realization of such ideas. Chapters v. and vi., on the prominences and the chromo-sphere and on the corona and zodiacal light, will be read with most interest. In a total eclipse, when the sun is completely covered by the moon, there are seen projecting behind the moon's disc certain red-coloured prominences, and also a general halo of light now well known under the name of the corona. There can be no doubt that the red prominences belong to the sun: spectroscopic observations show that they consist chiefly of hydrogen, and also more or less of the burning vapours of particular metals. A most beautiful application of modern observational methods, however, has permitted us to observe these red prominences without waiting for an eclipse. To the unassisted eye the light of the prominence is entirely obscured by the greater brilliancy of the earth's illuminated atmosphere which lies between us and them. But the light thus sent by our atmosphere being reflected sun-light, consists of all varieties of colour; and therefore if a beam of it, entering through the slit of a spectroscope, be passed through a prism, it will be refracted by the prism into a band of colours: if this beam thus refracted be passed through a series of prisms one after another, the band will be elongated by each prism, so that eventually the intensity of its light may be rendered exceedingly faint. Now, the light of the prominences being chiefly of one particular colour, *viz.*, that corresponding to the dark line C in the solar spectrum, will, when viewed through a spectroscope having a narrow slit, exhibit this one bright line, which will continue to be a bright line however many prisms it be passed through. In fact, the solar light, suffering dispersion at one prism, suffers a final dispersion proportionate to the number of prisms through which it passes; whereas the red light of the prominence, suffering no dispersion by one prism, continues to suffer no dispersion for any number of prisms. By viewing the edge of the sun, therefore, through a sufficient number of prisms, the light of the illuminated atmosphere, which prevents our seeing the prominences, may be dispersed

and the light of the prominences retained. The bright line described has the form of a line only because it is, in fact, a monochromatic image of the slit of the instrument; but if that slit were of any other shape, there would similarly be seen an exact representation of the slit depicted in the monochromatic light of the prominence viewed. Finally, if the slit were simply an open space admitting the whole light from the prominence, what we should see on looking through the spectroscope would be a monochromatic image of the prominence itself. This beautiful adaptation of the principles of the spectroscope is due to Mr. Huggins, and has inaugurated an entirely new era in the study of the solar phenomena. By this method of an open slit the prominences can now be viewed whenever the sun is visible; and very recently Prof. Young, of America, by placing a photographic arrangement, instead of an eye, behind the spectroscope thus employed, has succeeded in photographing one of the prominences; and, as Mr. Proctor justly remarks, "the time seems not far off when we shall be as familiar with the laws according to which these mysterious objects appear, develop, and disappear within the solar atmospheric envelope, as we have already become with the general laws affecting the behaviour of sun-spots." The idea of seeing the light of the prominences at all in ordinary day was due to M. Janssen and Mr. Lockyer independently. Messrs. Lockyer, Huggins, and other spectroscopists have also carried out with their fine instruments an idea originally, we believe, due to Fraunhofer himself, *viz.*, the determination of the rate of approach or recess of luminous bodies by the observed displacement of the fixed lines in their spectra. For a lucid account of the principle of this determination we refer the reader to Mr. Proctor's book, page 148, &c.

With respect to the corona and zodiacal light, Mr. Proctor, adopting the most reasonable hypothesis that they are appendages of the sun, considers them as most probably due to a meteoric origin. Whatever may be the theory, however, as to these phenomena Mr. Proctor's chapter gives a very good enumeration of the chief facts relating to the connexion of the phenomena of the aurora borealis, the corona, the zodiacal light, and the sun-spots. The leading features of the connexion as yet observed are that the years of most sun-spots are also those of most frequent and conspicuous displays of aurora, and that the same lines have been observed in the spectrum of the aurora, of the corona, and of the zodiacal light. This certainly is a very wonderful connexion between phenomena so very varied in their apparent locality and manifestations, and the significance of the connexion is made still more striking by the fact that the period of most sun-spots also coincides with that of the maximum of magnetic perturbations both in frequency and in extent. Not only is this the case in the average of year as compared with year, but it is also observed that whenever there is an aurora there is a magnetic storm. During the period of an aurora the magnetic needle makes certain excursions* of a well-marked character, and the features of its excursions are on the whole recognizably the same on each occasion. The needle in the southern hemisphere performs exactly the same excursions, but in exactly the opposite direction.

It is a peculiar fact, and one to which it is worth while calling the attention of our readers, as it is not noted in Mr. Proctor's book, that the character of these excursions in both hemispheres is precisely what is required by the "cosmical haze" theory of the aurora. This theory seems also borne out by recent observations on the eclipse of the 22nd of December. Hardly any observer was successful in getting a view of that eclipse owing to the cloudy state of the weather which prevailed, but the observations seem at all events sufficient to confirm the American observations of the bright lines in the spectrum of the corona.

Mr. Proctor's chief defect is that he is a little too apt now and then to write as a special pleader for one of several conflicting theories, for none of which there can be said perhaps to be quite decisive evidence. Still perhaps the general public will hardly look upon this as a fault, and at all events, if a fault, it adds considerable vivacity to the book. Mr. Proctor is also a little too niggardly in claiming every scrap of theory to which he may be entitled: we mention this because in the present state of science it is hardly possible in some instances for men to avoid being led to form the same theories nearly at the same time; and those who first publicly bring forward a theory often hold it much more crudely than some one who has never referred to it beyond the limits of private conversation.

The plates and engravings are numerous and excellent.

SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 4.—R. Hudson, Esq., in the chair.—Papers and communications were read by Mr. W. S. Kent, 'On some New or Little-known Madreporites contained in the Collection of the British Museum,' amongst which were new species of the genera *Acanthocyathus*, *Flabellum*, *Stylaster*, and *Allopora*,—from Surgeon Francis Day, 'On some of the Rarer and Less-known of the Siluroid Fishes of India,'—from Mr. G. S. Brady, 'On the Known Cyprinidæ of the European Seas, together with a Description of a New Species of the Genus *Philomedes*, proposed to be called *Ph. folinii*,'—from Dr. J. E. Gray, containing additional notes on *Rhinoclemmys Mexicana*, a Mexican tortoise recently described by him in the Society's *Proceedings*,—a second communication from Dr. Gray contained some additional notes on the genera *Eupleres* and *Galidia*, and a note on *Lemur ruber*, founded on specimens of these animals lately procured in Madagascar by Mr. Crossley.

CHEMICAL.—April 6.—Prof. Frankland, President, in the chair.—The President, occupying the chair the first time since his election, returned his thanks to the Society for the honour conferred upon him, and expressed his readiness to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Messrs. F. Coles, C. E. Groves, E. W. T. Jones, L. T. M'Ewan, and J. L. Shuter.—The following papers were read: 'On Burnt Iron and Burnt Steel,' by Mr. W. M. Williams. Iron which has been damaged by re-heating, or excessively heated and exposed after balling in the puddling furnace, is designated "burnt iron" by the workmen. Burnt iron is brittle, its fracture is short, and what is called crystalline; it has lost the fibrous character of good iron. If steel is raised to a bright red heat, and suddenly cooled, it is rendered hard and brittle, but these conditions may be modified by the process of tempering. If, however, the steel be raised to a yellow or white heat, and then be suddenly cooled, it is no longer capable of being tempered by mere re-heating. The fracture of burnt steel presents a coarse grain and a crystalline ap-

pearance. Careful investigation, however, shows something more, viz., that the facets of the aggregated granules have a more or less conchoidal form. The name of "toads'-eyes" has been given by practical men to these concavities. Mr. Williams found that a piece of burnt iron contained oxide of iron dispersed through its mass. A sample of burnt steel, however, investigated in the same manner as the iron, showed no indications of the presence of oxide. In the case of steel, the burning is limited to the oxidation and consequent removal of the carbon, which takes place even at a low red heat. The "toads'-eyes," or conchoidal facets, of the so-called crystals, Mr. Williams explains by supposing a piece of steel, at the temperature most favourable to the rapid endosmosis of oxygen and the exosmosis of carbonic oxide, to be suddenly cooled, and the possible occlusion of the carbonic oxide to be arrested; the result would be a certain molecular disintegration and porosity of the steel presenting those conchoidal spots.—'On the Formation of Sulpho-Acids,' by Dr. Armstrong. Occupied with an investigation into the constitution of sulphuric acid, the author turned his attention to chlorhydric sulphate, a body discovered some years ago by Prof. Williamson. When that substance, $\text{SO}_2 \text{HO Cl}$, is made to react on benzol, the chief product of the reaction is sulphobenzid; sulphobenzid chloride and sulphobenzidic acid being also formed, but in relatively very small quantity. This led Dr. Armstrong to commence a series of experiments to determine, if possible, the conditions under which the one or the other of the above reactions took place, and to arrive at a general expression for the action of chlorhydric sulphate on organic bodies. The results of his experiments lead the author to conclude that the normal action, so to speak, of $\text{SO}_2 \text{HO Cl}$ is to form a sulpho-acid; the Cl of the chloride removing H from the body acted upon, and replacing it by the group $\text{SO}_2 \text{H}$. It is only under certain conditions that both Cl and HO are removed from the chloride, and a sulphobenzid analogous compound formed.—'On a Water from the Coal Measures at Westville, N.S.,' by Prof. How. The contents of this paper bear upon the relation of the constitution of a water, and the nature of the geological stratum from which it takes its origin.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 4.—C. B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—At the monthly ballot the following candidates were elected:—Messrs. R. Lunn, J. W. Trutch, and H. Wood, as Members; and Messrs. H. Brady, E. Buckham, A. D. Dawney, S. Gedge, G. W. Goodison, J. J. Jackson, C. H. Meijer, E. Muir, H. D. Pearshall, T. M. Reade, C. Thomson, J. Thomson, R. Vawser, J. H. Whittle, and W. Yuill, as Associates.—The Council have admitted Mr. A. H. Hollis a Student of the Institution.—The paper read was 'On the Testing of Rails, with a Description of a Machine for the Purpose,' by Mr. J. Price.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 12.—P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., M.A., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. W. Vincent, 'On Boiled Oil and Varnishes.' A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Tinné, Mr. Nicholson, and others took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Asiatic, 8.—'Syrian Proverbs,' Capt. Burton; 'Notes on Dhammapadam, with special reference to Nirvana,' Mr. R. C. Childers.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Our Food-producing Ruminants, and on their Parasites,' Mr. T. Spencer Cobbold. (Cantor Lectures.)
—Anthropological, 8.—'Position of the Australian Languages,' Dr. W. H. J. Bleek; 'Comparative Table of the Australian Languages,' Rev. G. Taplin; 'Mental Characteristics of Primitive Man as exhibited in Aborigines of Australia,' Mr. Wake.
—Architects, 8.
—Victoria Institute, 8.—'Evidences of Design in the Constitution of Nature,' Dr. R. Haughton.
—Royal United Service Institution, 8.—'Government Breaching Rifles of France, Prussia, and England,' Capt. Mervin Drake.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Geology of Devonshire, especially of the New Red Sandstone,' Mr. W. Pengelly.
—Statistical, 7½.—'The "Taylor Prize Essay" on Local Taxation,' Mr. R. H. J. Paley.
—Engineers, 8.—'The Archimedian Screw Propeller, or Helix, of Maximum Work,' Sir F. C. Knowles.
—Zoological, 9.—'The Dodo, Part II.—Notes on the Articulated Skeleton of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*) in the British Museum,' Prof. Owen; 'Japanese Recent Brachiopoda,' Mr. T. Davidson.

Wed. Literature, 4½.—General Anniversary Meeting.
—Meteorological, 7.—'Deep-Sea Thermometers,' Staff-Commander J. E. Davis.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Economic Construction of Workmen's Dwellings, in reference to improving the Health and Habits of the Class,' Dr. Stallard.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound,' Prof. Tyndall.
—Chemical, 8.
—Linnæan, 8.
—Antiquaries, 8½.
—Royal, 8.
Fri. Royal United Service Institution, 3.—'Visit to some of the Fortified and Ambulances of the North of France,' Surgeon-Major J. S. Mount.
—Philosophical, 8.—'Hard and Soft Consonants,' Mr. C. B. Cayley.
—Royal Institution, 8.—'Pre-Socratic Philosophy,' Prof. Blackie.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Astronomy,' Mr. Lockyer.

Science Gossip.

A FRIEND of the late Prof. Graham, Master of the Mint, determined to collect his scientific papers, prefix a biography of their author, and print the whole in two handsome volumes, intending to distribute five hundred copies among the chief savants and libraries of the world. This laudable design was, however, frustrated by a relative of Prof. Graham, who held that it was his right to perform the service. It is of little consequence who does the work, so that it be done, and well done. Graham's researches and discoveries are justly entitled to commemoration, but the progress of chemical science is so rapid, that what we should appreciate duly, that we ought to have quickly.

The arrangements for the Friday evening lectures at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, have been issued. The lecturers are Prof. Blackie, Prof. Odling, W. R. S. Ralston, M.A. Cambridge, Prof. Huxley, Col. Jervois, R.E. C.B., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., Prof. T. Andrews, and Prof. Tyndall.

A NEW edition, by Robert H. Scott, M.A. F.R.S., of 'The Barometer Manual' has been just issued by the Board of Trade. The last edition was published in 1865; the present one has been re-written, at the request of the Meteorological Committee, by the Director of the Meteorological Office, and contains admirable instructions for the use of the barometer, by sailors and others, so as to render it an instrument of real practical utility.

THE Royal Society has just issued the list of candidates for election. This list contains fifty names, many of them already well known in the ranks of science.

DR. HOOKER, the Director of the Botanical Gardens at Kew, with Mr. R. Bale, one of the gardeners at Kew, has left England for Morocco. His purpose is to collect the plants of the comparatively unexplored country.

DURING the last quarter the additions to the list of members of all classes to the Institution of Civil Engineers have been 151, while the casualties have been 41, showing an effective increase of 110. The numbers on the list on the 5th inst. were, 16 honorary members, 724 members, 1,051 associates, and 204 students, making a total of 1,995, as against 1,847 at the same date last year.

MR. L. C. MIALl has been elected to the Curatorship of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, vacant by the death of Mr. Denny.

A COURSE of five Cantor Lectures will be commenced at the Society of Arts, on Monday evening next, the 17th inst., by Dr. T. Spencer Cobbold, F.R.S. 'On our Food-Producing Ruminants and the Parasites which reside in them.'

Les Mondes reports the stance of the Académie des Sciences on the 13th of March, the most interesting paper read being 'Emploi de la Dynamite et ses Résultats comme Engin de Guerre,' by M. Paul Champion. The dynamite employed by M. Champion contained 75 per cent. of nitroglycerine. In this paper the author describes the best methods for securing the most effective explosive force, and for preserving this powerful detonating compound in safety.

THE Times of April 10th records the most striking triumph of modern science. The Indo-European telegraphic line now works directly with England without any re-transmission. On the 8th, communication was established between London and Kurrachee, and the first message was sent from India to England instantaneously by the

director at Kurrachee. A commercial message was forwarded direct to Kurrachee for Calcutta, and the line was put direct through to Bombay; Bombay and London, 6,000 miles apart, then exchanged signals; and at 1.58 a commercial message was sent to Bombay and instantaneously acknowledged.

THE Smithsonian Institute publishes lists of the Auroral displays observed in the United States. The summary gives 192 in 1869 and 233 observed in 1870. It is anticipated that the maximum has been reached, and that the number will soon begin gradually to diminish.

PROF. HAIDINGER, one of the most eminent of our European mineralogists, has recently died at Vienna.

It seems that the announcement that Dr. Oscar Peschel was to be the new editor of *Ausland* was incorrect. Dr. Adolf Baemeister has become the conductor of the journal. In the number for March, Dr. Moriz Wagner gives the first of a series of papers, 'New Contributions to the Darwinian Controversy.' This portion deals with the evidence afforded by geology in favour of the theory of a gradual evolution of organic forms from earlier ones, in opposition to the views of special creations.

PETERMANN'S *Mittheilungen* for January consists of an account of the German North Pole Expedition in the Germania, by Capt. Koldewy and Dr. A. Petermann. The pack ice impeded their progress; but on September 14, 1868, they reached lat. 81° 5'. The eastern coast of Spitzbergen was visited, and a new island discovered, which has been named William Island.

WE have received the *Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France* to July, 1870, the latest meeting reported being the 27th of June. These *Bulletins* contain several papers of interest, but nothing that commands any especial notice.

MR. DARWIN'S 'Descent of Man' has been translated into Dutch, at Delft, by Dr. Hartogh Heys van Zouteveen.

DR. FRANKLAND has published the result of an inquiry into the position which England occupies in chemical research. It is instructive. In 1866, 1,273 papers on new discoveries were published by 865 chemists, 1.58 paper being thus the average produce of each investigator. Of these, Germany contributed 777 papers, by 445 authors; France 245 papers, by 170 authors; and England 127 papers, by 97 authors, or 1.31 paper to each. Dr. Frankland refers this to, first, the want of suitable buildings and apparatus for the prosecution of investigations; secondly, the non-recognition of experimental research by any of our Universities.

THE *Comitato Geologico d'Italia* for February, 1871, contains a valuable paper, 'Sulla Temperatura della Roccia nella Galleria delle Alpi Cozie (detta volgarmente del Ceniso),' being a communication from the engineer, F. Giordano. To all who are interested in the question of subterranean temperature this paper will be found to be of considerable importance.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 24, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven.—Admission, One Shilling. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN daily from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, at the Gallery of the New British Institution, No. 39, Old Bond Street, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN, at T. M. LEE'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS will CLOSE SATURDAY, April 22, Gallery, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street. Ten till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

The Autobiography of an Octogenarian Architect. Illustrated. By G. L. Taylor. Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. GEORGE LIDWELL TAYLOR is probably the oldest member of the architectural profession who has attained anything like a position. He describes himself as a student of sixty-three years standing. It almost takes one's breath away to read that, already a man, he started for his "grand tour"—this phrase still obtained at that time—on the 23rd of June, 1817; that is, let us add, the day after John Kemble for the last time acted Coriolanus at Covent Garden, and just a week before "sovereigns" were issued from the Mint for the first time. Gibson, Basevi, Hardwick, and Harlowe (the painter) were his contemporaries at Rome: there was nothing for an artist but going to Rome in those days. Prof. Donaldson is, besides Mr. Taylor, the sole living man of the body of artists named here who were in the Eternal City with our author. Before the continental trip was undertaken, Mr. Taylor had performed a very comprehensive journey on foot in England in search of architectural studies. Napoleon Bonaparte had hardly got out of sight of land, in the *Bellerophon*, on his way to St. Helena, when (August 27, 1816) Mr. Taylor took up his staff and scrip on the home journey, the records of which form a large part of the volume before us. Long before this, i.e. so long ago as 1804, our architect entered as ensign the "Loyal British Artificers," a London volunteer corps which mustered a thousand men, and carried its banner. He carried this flag at the funeral of Nelson.

We prefer to wait the appearance of Mr. Taylor's second and, we presume, concluding volume, ere deliberately reviewing his work as a whole: suffice it for the time that we give a general notion of the contents of a remarkably elaborate production, which, although already a great deal longer than its interest seems to require, is not yet "complete." As a record, not without pathos, and, when regarded by modern eyes, a tinge of quaintness, of a lengthened, chequered, and industrious career, this book may well deserve, notwithstanding its length, a considerable share of the attention of those who, basking in the autumn sun of their lives, may care to take a sad but intensely real pleasure in reviewing portions of their own probably parallel careers in life.

Mr. Taylor began his studies in 1804, being then fifteen years of age, as a pupil of Mr. Parkinson, of Ely Place. His friend and fellow-pupil was the Mr. Cressy, who became his companion in the "grand tour" of Europe. Having completed the preliminary portions of his studies, including a journey on foot in England, during which he visited the most interesting architectural remains in this country, he set out, likewise on foot, to examine the more famous continental sites and relics of Art on the Continent. The two friends traversed France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece. The most noteworthy result of his travels was the discovery of the great Lion of

Cheronea, a cast of which is now in the British Museum. Of this intensely interesting statue and its discovery on the site where it had lain for many centuries we have a complete account. Returning to England, Mr. Taylor commenced the practice of his profession, and, in the manner of architects, both before and since that time, the publication of certain treatises on the architectural antiquities of Rome, Pisa, and Genoa. In 1824 he obtained the appointment of Architect to the Naval Department of Government, which he held for thirteen years, and while in office executed important designs for buildings, many of which are still in use. Being, as he tells us, somewhat abruptly "pensioned off" when the term in question had expired, he was long and actively engaged in civil works in London, some of which are of considerable importance. The text before us is illustrated with many copies of drawings and studies of buildings, antique, mediæval and modern, with which this course of life connected our author. These illustrations differ considerably in merit and value; most of them have been superseded, if not superseded, by later and more elaborate transcripts from the same subjects. The literary notes which accompany these illustrations are likewise of unequal value; many of them also have been superseded in the same manner as the drawings have been. On the whole, it would be hardly fair, and it would certainly be ungrateful, to say that the records in view are without interest. The personal memoranda of the writer connect him with not a few of the best-known architects of his time.

FINE-ART ESSAY.

It is understood that the important picture which, as we have before mentioned, has occupied Mr. Holman Hunt during his sojourn at Jerusalem is now nearly, if not quite, finished.

THE private view of the Exhibition of Works by members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday); the gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

A COLLECTION of pictures by Old Masters has been formed at the rooms of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. This is accessible to the public by means of tickets from members of the Club, which are easily obtainable. A large proportion of this gathering consists of works removed from the recently-closed Exhibition at the Royal Academy.

MR. AMBROSE POYNTER writes:—"In your notice of Thomas Willement, on the 25th of March, I am incidentally mentioned as 'the late Mr. A. Poynter.' Give me leave to assure you that I am still in the flesh."

THE Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland has in the press, as its "Annual Volume" for 1871, Part II. of 'Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,' from the earliest known to the end of the twelfth century, chiefly collected and drawn by George Petrie, Esq., edited with an introductory essay by Miss Stokes. These inscriptions occur on monumental slabs, ancient crosses, shrines, and croziers.

ON the arrival of General Cunningham, the new Director of the Archaeological Department in India, the Governor-General published a minute, giving instructions that the country shall be searched for all architectural and other remains that are remarkable for their antiquity, their beauty, or their historical interest.

THOSE who know Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, will rejoice to learn that Mr. Henry Roe, distiller of that city, has offered to undertake, at his own cost, the restoration and part rebuilding of the structure; and that Mr. Street has been instructed to carry these works into effect. Mr.

Street in 1868 reported on the state of the cathedral to the Dean and Chapter. The church now consists of a thirteenth-century nave and north aisle (the south aisle, arcade, &c., fell down in the sixteenth century); a central tower, modernized, and transepts, which are a little earlier in style than the nave; and a long choir, very hideous in design, and without any old features, which was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, in place of an earlier choir. When Mr. Street first examined the cathedral for restoration, he found, what the Dublin antiquaries seem not to have noticed, that the crypt, which extends under the whole cathedral, is entire at the east end, and gives the exact plan of the old choir, a most curious, if not unique one. The architect is now about to support the north wall of the nave from the outside with flying buttresses: this part of the edifice is much out of the perpendicular, yet if taken down, probably one half of the tower, and by far the larger proportion of the interest of the whole, would be destroyed. It is of exquisite Early English character, and evidently executed by workmen from North Wales, having local peculiarities. The mouldings are extremely rich and good; the carving of the capitals is admirable. Mr. Street is about to rebuild the south aisle, with its arcade, triforium, and clear-story, and groin the aisles in stone, and roof the nave with a rich wooden vaulted ceiling. He will thus preserve the exquisite north side. The next operation will be the rebuilding of the choir on the lines of the old crypt. The two arches next to the choir remain *in situ*; they were retained when the choir was altered, but, on picking away the added stone and plaster, it appeared that they were planned to suit an apse, *i.e.* on radiating lines, and with a curved face. This is interesting, as it proves the existence of the apse above the ground, as well as below it. The new apse will, like the aisles, be groined in stone. The choir will then be placed under the lantern, and the organ in the north transept. Mr. Roe deserves the warmest thanks for his public spirit and munificence.

MR. ALMA TADEMA'S picture, recently referred to by us as about to be exhibited at Gambart's Gallery, King Street, St. James's, will be on "private view" during next week, and for public exhibition at the expiration of that period.

WHATEVER may be the capabilities and scientific excellencies of the Albert Hall, there is not much to call for remark in the architectural character of that vast structure. As a piece of engineering it seems to be all that could be desired, but neither its external nor internal aspects move any one to warm admiration. Probably its most satisfactory parts are the advanced porches, which are striking and picturesque, and the internal arcade, which, to say the least, is elegant in design. The architectural treatment of the organ, except so far as relates to certain hideous dumpy pilasters and the wooden arches which connect them, is very good indeed. The terra-cotta enrichments to the exterior are trite, tame, and rather coarse. As to the decoration of the interior, one may say, that while not without much elegance in the proportions of the details, the effect of the whole must necessarily depend on the nature of that chromatic enrichment, of which it so greatly stands in need.

PETER VON HESS, a German historical painter, died at Munich on the 4th of April. He was born at Düsseldorf in 1793, and was the eldest son of Hess the engraver; he studied at Munich, and first turned his attention to pictures of *genre*. But after the German campaigns in France in 1814 and 1815, in which he took part, he painted several battle-pieces, on which his reputation is founded.

IN Florence an event has happened of no little interest for the lovers of Art. That part of the long passage going from the Uffizi to the Pitti Palace which joins the end of the Ponte Vecchio part with the Uffizi, has been re-opened, after having been in the hands of workmen all the winter. The cases of Etruscan vases, and the shelves of antique urns for the dead, which used to be on both sides

of it, have now been placed in the Egyptian Museum; and a collection of old prints cover the walls instead, and engage the attention of whoever passes from the moment he leaves the paintings and sculptures until he arrives at the Ponte Vecchio, where the original old-master drawings and sketches are. On leaving the Uffizi, there are old blocks by Andreani, Boldini, Niccolò Vicenzio, some original, others after Raphael, Titian, the Parmegiano, &c. There are also a great many old engravings after Raphael and Michael Angelo, and the antique. Amongst them is Bonasone's profile of Michael Angelo; and after these are about fifty yards of interesting engravings after pictures. At the end, close to the turning where the Italian sketches are, there are ninety-one etchings of Albert Dürer, and a few woodcuts, some of the larger 'Crucifixion' being amongst them. A large number of Rembrandt's and of his imitators are in process of being arranged; and beyond again miscellaneous English, French, and German prints, ending in a large number purely French, which lead the visitor back to the Italians at the staircase again. Altogether, this collection is a great treat to the artistic visitor in Florence.

AT the April meeting of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Society of Ireland Mr. Graves announced that the work of opening the windows of St. Francis's Abbey, Kilkenny, which had been long closed, the choir being used as a racket-court, had begun. The subscriptions were not, however, as yet of sufficient amount to enable the Association to secure the haunches of the tower arch. Mr. Graves also made a statement of the preparations for repairing and preserving the ruins at Monasterboice, co. Louth. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Walters, exhibited some further documents, selected from the records of the corporation of Kilkenny. Mr. Kenehan read a paper 'On the Exploration of Cranoges,' and Mr. Wakeman one 'On some Iron Tools and other Antiquities found in the Cranage of Cornagall.'

AFTER all M. Jules Favre's protests against the "outrage on humanity" of the bombardment of Paris, a Government of which he is a member bombarded it so effectually on Saturday last that two shells struck the Arc de Triomphe, which had escaped during the Prussian attack.

MUSIC

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, April 18.—Quarter-past Three.—St. James's Hall.—Quartet No. 10, Mozart; Trio, Op. 70, in D, Beethoven; 'Quartet,' F. minor, Haydn; 'Cavatine,' Violin solo, Raff; Pianoforte solos, 'Barr, Schubert, Chopin, &c. Artists, Sivori, Bernhardt, 'Von Waelchlein, 'Lasserre, and 'Bour (pupil of Liszt). Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at Lamborn Cock's, and Ollivier's, Bond Street; and of Austin, at the Hall. Members can pay for Victoria, and pay their Subscriptions—Regent Street entrance—to Nimmo's cashier.

J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria Square.

* First time in London.

'ISRAEL IN EGYPT,' on April 19, at St. James's Hall.

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.—'ISRAEL IN EGYPT,' on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at St. James's Hall.—Madame Sherrington, Miss Annie Sinclair, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, Herr Carl Stepan, and Mr. J. T. Beale. Band and Chorus of 350. Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony and Area (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at Novello's, 1, Berners Street, and 35, Poultry; the principal Musicians; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

MISS PURDY'S FIRST MORNING CONCERT, Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, WEDNESDAY, May 3.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.—25, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.

THE BOOK OF THE OPERA.

The Royal Edition of Operas. (Boosey & Co.)
Novello's Octavo Edition of Operas. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)

NOW that the Italian season has commenced, a familiar cry will assail the ear on entering the theatre, a cry of the venders of the *libretto*,—"Book of the Opera." And what would the opera-house be to the great majority of the visitors without the key to the plot and words? But the "Book" of the olden time, with the notice on the title-page, "Published and Sold at the King's Theatre," was but a badly-compiled version of the *libretto*—the Italian was full of misprints, the English translation was

often sheer nonsense. The original editions were used freely by piratical publishers, who did not improve the choice Italian. From the Nassau Steam-Press a better series of operabooks emanated for a short time, and the Rupert Street versions of later years were more carefully done: but still the translations of the Italian Opera poets were ridiculous, as it generally happened that the "Editor and Translator" was either an Italian who did not understand English, or an Englishman who did not understand Italian. Amateurs who had gone the round of Italian opera-houses in Europe, disgusted with the home supply of *librettos*, purchased the Paris edition of Lanier: the pianoforte and vocal score, although it gave only the Italian words, was useful for reference, whether in or out of the theatre. The drawback on the French edition was the smallness of the notes and the paleness of the type. It is now some years since an attempt was made to make a decided improvement on the books sold at the two Italian opera-houses. Under the title of "The Standard Lyric Drama," a collection of operas was published by Messrs. Boosey & Co., edited by Messrs. J. Wrey Mould and W. S. Rockstro. The pianoforte adaptations were made from the original score, the words of the language in which the setting was made by the composer were used, the English text was as nearly as possible an adherence to the primitive work, memoirs of the composers were given, and casts of the operas for many years were supplied. The speculation, however, did not answer; some ten operas were published, and then the series ceased. Perhaps twenty years ago the general musical public did not take so much interest in Italian Opera as the present generation. There must be some reason for this reaction, when it is found that two great publishing houses of music are issuing special editions of the existing *répertoire*, the pianoforte and vocal score being supplemented with the original words and the translations thereof.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the composer, and Mr. Josiah Pittman, the organist, are editing the "Royal Edition" of Messrs. Boosey, and a right royal edition it is, with the attributes of the finest paper and the clearest type,—such a work as the most fastidious lady amateur can use in the theatre, if not employing the operaglass in a survey of the inmates in the boxes opposite, and such a *libretto* as the amateur would like to refer to, to be astounded perhaps at a sudden change of key in which the singers of the Italian school indulge so frequently. The Royal Edition has in view the *habitués* of the Italian Opera House exclusively, and the Tuscan alone therefore is given, whether the original opera be French or German. Another point aimed at is, that the acting edition is adhered to; thus, in the 'Fra Diavolo,' it is the version supplied by Auber to Covent Garden which is printed—that version including of course the additional numbers which the composer gleaned from his other operas and the recitatives which he added. The aim has been to secure for the visitors to the Opera House a really presentable *libretto*, the more comprehensive and intelligible inasmuch as notation is added to the words of the Italian poets. And this musical publication will be invaluable in those now increasing amateur circles wherein it is the excellent practice to sing the opera throughout by

family and friendly voices, the pianoforte being the domestic orchestra, with the addition sometimes of the convenient harmonium. The price at which the operas are sold is really a great boon to the operatic public. A pianoforte and vocal score, with words in two languages, extending in some cases to nearly 270 pages, for half-a-crown, is a marvel of cheapness, when it is considered that a single air cost that sum in former times.

It is not necessary to refer specially to such well-known operas as the 'Sonnambula' and 'Norma' of Bellini, the 'Marta' of Flotow, the 'Trovatore' of Verdi, the 'Barbiere' of Rossini, the 'Fra Diavolo' of Auber, the 'Don Giovanni' of Mozart, the 'Fidelio' of Beethoven, and the 'Faust' of M. Gounod; but with respect to the 'Fidelio' it is worthy of notice that the four "Leonora" Overtures are printed in this Royal Edition, with an interesting Preface, by Mr. George Grove, of the origin, progress and performances of this masterpiece. The English translations are unequal, but the one of 'Faust' by Mr. Chorley, and of 'Marta' by Mr. C. L. Kenney, can be cited as adaptations carefully and poetically done.

The 'Novello's Octavo Edition of Operas' is edited by Madame Natalia Macfarren, who in addition to her musical attainments has proved herself to be no ordinary German scholar. The amateur, cognizant of the classic taste of Madame Macfarren, will naturally scan with interest her editing of 'Don Giovanni' and 'Fidelio.' In the lady's note to Mozart's masterpiece, it is stated that the present edition is the only pianoforte score which agrees with the author's MS. as to the notes, signs for phrasing and expression, and the stage directions. Opening accidentally the volume at the finale, we came on Don Giovanni's welcome to his guests, who sing "Viva la Libertà!" words which the chorists on the stage generally employ in a political sense, by advancing to the stage lights and assuming attitudes of defiance against imaginary tyrants; but the words "Viva la Libertà!" are in point of fact a variation from the original ones, which were "Viva l'aristà!" which are applicable to the situation, and not the others, —a senseless cry for Liberty in a ball-room. Madame Macfarren accepts the Viennese version, with the Appendix, and has possibly never seen the autograph MS. of the work, now in the possession of Madame Viardot, who acquired it after the British Museum had declined to become the purchaser. In any future edition of 'Don Giovanni' the analysis of the score as written by Mozart, which was printed some years since by M. Louis Viardot, would open a wide field for speculation, not the most curious point being that the grand finale of the first act was sung at Prague by the seven principal characters only, and not with the addition of the chorus.

Madame Macfarren has followed Breitkopf and Härtel's reprint of the score of 'Fidelio,' rejecting alterations and interpolations. She protests strongly against the fanciful and sometimes fantastic execution of the work, and with good reason. 'Fidelio' heard in Germany, with the Beethoven traditions, and listened to in London, with the Italian readings, is scarcely recognizable at times; it is something like the metropolitan massacres of Beethoven's Masses or Bach's 'Passione.'

It is only at Leipzig and at Berlin the real and artistic intentions of the composers are realized. At the same time Madame Macfarren is too absolute in her dictum as to the use of "colouring" in a score. There may be readings, metronomical and mechanical, as against gradations of sound, which are poetical and impulsive. Some discretion must be left to the intelligent conductor, who indeed should have the same licence as the practised reader or declaimer of a poem as to accent and expression. The typographical arrangements in the Novello Edition of operas are, as is usual with the publishers, entitled to every eulogium.

THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSES.

HER MAJESTY'S opera at Drury Lane Theatre will commence this evening, with Donizetti's 'Lucrezia Borgia,' the chief characters being sustained by Fraulein Tietjens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Vizzani, Rinaldini, Rocca, Caravoglia, and Foli. After two seasons' absence from the direction of Italian Opera, Sir Michael Costa will resume the *bâton*.

The principal event at Covent Garden Theatre has been the return of Madame Pauline Lucca (La Baronne Von Rahden), who has appeared in two of her best assumptions—*Margherita* in M. Gounod's 'Faust,' and *Leonora* in Donizetti's 'Favorita.' The popular *prima donna* of Berlin has made her public in this country, singing in the same theatre some of the leading parts of Grisi and of Madame Patti. The German artiste has played under the disadvantage of singing in the Italian language, the correct pronunciation of which she has not yet attained, nor is likely to attain. Her method is also defective; but all drawbacks admitted, Madame Lucca contrives to enlist the sympathies and command the admiration and applause of her auditory: first, because she has a soprano voice of extraordinary power, rich and round in quality; and, secondly, because she is a natural actress of intense earnestness in serious characters, and of irresistible humour in comic ones. Her energy in *Margherita* is as irresistible in the scenes of passion and despair as her fun is infectious when she is enacting the madcap page Cherubino. It is of no use essaying to detract from her merits, by stating that she is very saucy in her farcical delineations, and not ideal in her tragic ones. She possesses that sway over a general audience, which renders reasoning powerless and compels criticism to relax severity. Realism on the lyric stage will serve the turn of a *prima donna* as much as idealism. Take the poetic side of *Margherita*, and her first entrance: when the French *prima donna*, Madame Carvalho, is crossing the stage, she seems to embody the essential element of Goethe's creation; but place the jewel-case before *Margherita*, and let Madame Lucca revel in childish ecstasy and feminine vanity at being decorated therewith, and then nature has unbounded influence over the hearts of hearers. Meyerbeer's opinion of the German lady,—that he ought not to admire her so much, but could not help it,—best illustrates the estimation in which she is held.

There has been another return to the Royal Italian Opera—that of Madame Csillag,—an artiste who held the highest position for a long time in Vienna, and who, despite many defects, won admiration here some seasons since, more perhaps as an actress than as a singer. Formerly, she was the Donna Elvira to the Donna Anna of Grisi; and when Madame Csillag, in her black dress, was on the stage, she seemed to be like the dark shadow crossing the path of Don Giovanni, and foreshadowing his fall. She is now the Donna Anna to the Donna Elvira of Madame Vanzini, the latter the lady of imperfect intonation, who cannot act. Whether the easterly winds had affected the voices of the artistes last Easter Monday, we do not know; but the singing of Madame Csillag was a failure. Perhaps her really artistic powers may have their development on a

future occasion. The readers of the criticisms which pronounced Mdle. Sessi to be an artiste of the first class will be surprised to learn that her Zerlina was a *fiasco*; the adverse opinions expressed as to her ability have therefore received full confirmation. This is another instance of the uselessness of the attempt to uphold the pretensions of a very inferior singer. As the representatives of the three ladies in 'Don Giovanni' were all deficient, it might have been expected that the male characters would have afforded some compensation; but, M. Faure excepted, the cast was radically bad. Signor Bettini, good musician as he is, cannot sing "Il mio tesoro"; and what is Don Ottavio without that air? Signor Capponi has a fine voice; but he is not strong enough for the *Commendatore*,—the Statue, although of stone, requires heart and intellect to do the sublime music thereof justice. Signor Tagliafico, always an admirable actor, has no voice left for *Masetto*. The *Leporello* of Signor Ciampi acquires no mellowness with time; it is hard in voice and forced in its fun.

In the midst of the inferiorities who fretted their hour in 'Faust' and in 'Don Giovanni,' there was, at all events, one artist who rose supremely above all his colleagues. M. Faure with Madame Lucca shared the honour in the former opera; but in the latter he could exclaim with Coriolanus, "Alone, I did it!" His Mephistopheles is a creation of his own; and no German tragedian, not even Herr Dawson, has given the attributes of Goethe's mocking fiend with more subtle irony and concentrated malignity. In 'Don Juan' there are traditions of Signor Ambrogetti amongst existing old opera-house frequenters, and the recollection of Signor Tamburini still exists with modern amateurs; but the French artist is no servile copyist. His *Don Giovanni* is the polished cavalier,—easy, graceful and gay in the joyous moments of the reckless libertine; energetic, daring, and picturesque in the hours of peril. The singing is on a par with the acting, refined and thoroughly artistic.

CONCERTS.

THE Winter Crystal Palace Concerts will terminate next Saturday. This day (the 15th) Herr Dannreuther will perform Chopin's Pianoforte Concerto in *e* minor, and Schubert's finest Symphony, the Ninth, will be executed. The programme on the 8th included Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, the overtures to 'Prometheus' (Beethoven), and 'Tannhäuser' (Wagner), with two violoncello solos, played by Signor Piatti, Schubert's 'Ave Maria,' and a fantasia by Kümmer, based on the *rondo* of Molique's violin concerto. The singers were Miss Sophie Löwe and Madame Joachim,—the former a *débutante*; she is a pupil of Herr Joachim, and is a daughter of the famed Fraulein Löwe, the German *prima donna*. She sang the "Deh vieni" from Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro,' and the "Hear ye Israel" from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,'—both ambitious airs for a first trial; but she was equal to the occasion. Her voice is powerful, if not altogether of the finest *timbre*, and she sings with intelligence—a most promising quality. Madame Joachim gave an artistic interpretation to Beethoven's "Ah, Perfido," transposed, of course, which, however, does not improve this fine air, so Mozartian in its tone and character.

Such an attendance as that which was assembled at the inauguration of the Royal Albert Hall can only be expected on rare occasions, and it was therefore surprising that such a vast number of people, approaching to nearly 5,000, could have been collected at a concert the programme of which did not contain a single novelty, and was remarkable also for its brevity and the absence of artists designated as star singers. The overtures to Weber's 'Der Freischütz' and to Rossini's 'Siege of Corinth,' with Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' March, supplemented by Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in *e* flat, the *allegretto agitato*, a movement from Mendelssohn's symphonic overture to the 'Lobgesang,' and the *adagio* from Spohr's Violin Concerto (No. 9), are all familiar pieces to concert-frequenters. The vast body of visitors must have been, therefore, attracted by considerations not merely musical

ones. No doubt, the members of the Society of Arts, which has taken the initiative in turning the Hall to its proper purpose, the promotion of Arts and Sciences, were in full force, as the proceeds of the six concerts, the first of which took place on Saturday night, are to be devoted to the formation of a National Training School for Music. Another influx of the curious was caused by the desire to see how the Hall would look lighted up; and no small gathering of artists, musical and scientific, had congregated to discuss the acoustic properties of the building. Now in reference to this last-mentioned point, it must be borne in mind that the South Kensington scheme has met with pertinacious, and, it must be added, partisan, opposition from the very commencement. Amateurs who were indifferent to the feuds and jealousies which have been called into play by a scientific undertaking might have imagined that on Wednesday night there was a debate going on as to Spohr's symphony, 'The Consecration of Sound.' Diogenes with his lamp was nothing compared to the cynical professor who was wandering through all parts of the edifice in search of an echo. But if he cried, "Where is the echo?" Echo did not certainly reply "Where?" for it was not to be found. After the most anxious inquiries, we were assured that Echo was in the arena; proof being demanded for the assertion, the answer was, that the drums as heard in the arena replied to each other. With due deference to the learned musician who submitted this opinion, he must be reminded that Mr. Horton played, of course, on two drums, and that the beat sometimes is for one and then for the other; hence the two sounds, which, by an aural delusion, were assumed to be double. It was not alleged that four drums were heard. Really, poor Col. Scott ought to be brought to a drum-head court-martial for not foreseeing what dreadful sounds the drums would produce. Perhaps, however, percussion instruments may not be the absorbing consideration of an orchestra. May it not be asked, whether the distinct hearing of the parts of the string quartet does not go for something; and if all the inner parts of the scores were clearly conveyed to the ears of the audience, as they were, even to the most remote corners of the Hall, there can scarcely be, for a moment, a question, despite the drums, of the good acoustic properties of the new edifice. Take Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto, it abounds with the most delicate chromatic passages, and yet how exquisitely these fell on the ear from the poetic touch of Madame Arabella Goddard. Again, in the violin solo, was there a note lost in the expressive handling of his instrument by M. Sainfont? As for the songs, to record that Mr. Cummings won a determined *encore* for his artistic singing of M. David's Barcarolle from 'Lalla Rookh,' 'O ma Maitresse,' and that Madame Lemmens-Sherrington might have accepted the redemant for Rossini's air, 'Della Rosa' ('Bianca e Faliero'), besides being much applauded in Meyerbeer's air, 'Va, dit elle' ('Robert le Diable'), will suffice to prove that in the auditorium there was no defect. As we watched the various parts of the building from which the applause came, we may mention that it was universal,—as much from the arena and amphitheatre as from the boxes and gallery. It need scarcely be added that the band of 100 players under Sir Michael Costa's *bâton* did full justice to the instrumental pieces. The next step will be to try symphonies and a quartet party. There can be no fear as to the fine effects which will be produced. The opposition movement is already, musically speaking, *diminuendo*; at the second trial of the Hall, assurances are given that the "sound is improving," and adverse criticism will eventually be utterly extinguished. But then, the "echo"! This will disappear as it did in the case of the remarkable echo heard from the old Haymarket Italian Opera-House, in the pit of which, at one side, there was always a remarkable reverberation, which did not prevent the general public from pronouncing the theatre to be extremely well adapted for hearing. All large interiors will have particular places varying in their adaptation for hearing. For nothing

more eccentric and exceptional can be found than the waves of sound.

Musical Gossip.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society commenced a series of four oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on Friday night, with Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' conducted by Sir Michael Costa, a notice of which will appear in next week's *Athenæum*.

THE third Philharmonic Society's concert will take place next Monday, conducted by Mr. W. Cusins. Fraulein Brandes will be the solo pianist, and Madame Monbelli the vocalist.

At the "Oratorio Concert" on the 19th Handel's 'Israel in Egypt' will be performed, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

THE next concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will be on the 17th.

THE 133rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be celebrated on the 28th; the President of the evening will be Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, M.A., D.C.L. The students of the Royal Academy of Music have presented the Professor, who is Principal of the institution, with an address of congratulation and a piece of plate, in recognition of the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI is announced to appear this evening (the 15th) as *Amina* in the 'Sonnam-bula.' She sang on her way from St. Petersburg to London one Sunday night in Verdi's 'Traviata,' receiving, as report states, 340*l.* for the single representation,—that is, about two-thirds of the receipts were absorbed by one singer. Such terms are destructive to Art, as the *ensemble* of a performance is sacrificed for a single artiste. Rumour affirms that the London Impresarios have entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, in order to follow the excellent example set at the late Birmingham Festival, and to resist the inordinate pretensions of *prime donne*. Let it not be forgotten that, without "stars," the receipts were the largest ever known at the provincial gathering, the directors of which found that an efficient *ensemble* was more attractive than even Madame Patti or Mdlle. Nilsson could have been from a financial point of view.

THE overture to and incidental music in Mr. Taylor's version of 'Joan of Arc,' noticed in another part of our columns, have been composed expressly for this drama by Mrs. Tom Taylor,—a lady well known in the musical circles as an accomplished amateur. Her endeavour has evidently been to foreshadow in the prelude the events in the drama, and in the *entr'actes* to anticipate the coming action. The intention has been fairly carried out; some of the numbers are a clever imitation of the old French school of music, as exemplified in the works of Lulli and Rameau; but in adopting this style the ideas have been carried out with too much formality. The themes indeed are treated symphonically, much to the credit of the lady's knowledge of counterpoint, but a single subject more consistently developed is more likely to dwell on the ear than a surplus of *motivi*. A jubilant March and a Funeral Dirge are nicely handled, but Mrs. Taylor's instrumentation, which is clever, deserved a more efficient execution than it received. The stringed were good, but the wind instruments, especially the brass, were indifferent.

MR. BENTHAM will make his *début* on the Italian Opera stage in London next Thursday in the tenor part of Carlo in 'Linda,' in which Mdlle. Murska will be the heroine. A new baritone-basso, Signor Moriari, will appear as Antonio; and Signor Borella, late of the Lyceum, will sustain the part of the Marchese; Signor Agnesi, the Prefetto; and Madame Trebelli-Bettini Pierotto, the Savoyard Boy.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA, who suffered so severely from a throat attack at her last visit to St. Petersburg, has been unable to resist the temptation of the honorarium of 900*l.* for a single month offered by Signor Merelli, the present Impresario of the Italian Opera-House.

THE production of Lortzing's opera, 'Peter the Shipwright,' at the Gaiety, has been postponed until this evening (the 15th). Auber's 'Fra Diavolo' has been given during the week, with Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. Santley in the chief characters. One of M. Offenbach's musical extravaganzas, under the title of 'Malala,' has been produced, supported by Miss Constance Loseby, Messrs. Stoye, Taylor, and Aynsley Cook. There is nothing new in this piece, either dramatically or vocally. It is a caricature of a French crew who land on an African coast, with as many droll adventures as those in the well-known farce, 'The Illustrious Stranger,' and the Indian 'Pocahontas.' The *mise-en-scène* is as brilliant and characteristic as the spectacular arrangements at the Gaiety usually are.

M. JACQUES BAUR, a composer of various works and a pianist, a pupil of Dr. Liszt, will appear at the first *matinée* this season of the Musical Union, next Tuesday. Signor Sivori will be the solo violinist. The director has also engaged a new violoncellist, M. Lasserre, of Paris, a new viola player, M. Von Waefelghen. The second violin will be M. Otto Bernhardt.

THE death of Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton, the Harpist to Her Majesty, is announced, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a member of a musical family: his brother, the father of Mr. Chatterton, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, was a professor; and another brother, Mr. Frederick Chatterton, is also a harpist. Mr. Balsir Chatterton was one of the directors of the Philharmonic Society for many years; he was also one of the teachers at the Royal Academy of Music; he was not such a showy player as Bocha or Parish Alvars, but he was a sound musician, and was highly respected in the profession both personally and artistically.

THE performances of sacred music during Passion Week were remarkably well attended, particularly the 'Messiah,' in Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Sir Michael Costa's direction; the Thursday evening's execution of Bach's 'Passion,' according to St. Matthew, directed by Mr. Barnby, in Westminster Abbey; the morning and evening concerts in St. James's Hall, and the grand gathering of nearly 47,000 people for the Crystal Palace programme on Good Friday. At the last-mentioned locality, the singing of the 100th Psalm and the Evening Hymn by the masses was something to remember; the up-turned faces as seen from the orchestra were a remarkable sight. Owing to the liberality of Dean Stanley, an executive of more than 350 choraleists and instrumentalists were assembled to do justice to the 'Passion.' Nothing could be more impressive than the music thus heard in presence of the living and the dead, monarchs and statesmen, warriors and poets. The Dean preached an admirable sermon between the parts of the 'Passion,' as is the practice in Germany. He emphatically drew attention to the works of devotional art relative to the Saviour's history, bequeathed to posterity both by painters and musicians.

MADAME PATTI arrived at Lima, in Peru, in January, and was rapturously received.

THE Musical Society of Brussels gave, last week, a very successful performance of Handel's 'Samson,' to a crowded and appreciative audience. Amongst the artists who contributed to the success were Mdlle. Hamaekers and Fraulein Asmann, of Bremen, the latter a pupil of Herr Stockhausen, a contralto. Signor Agnesi, as Samson's father, and M. Warot, as Samson, were much applauded. The King of the Belgians, who was present, gave a thousand francs towards the objects of the Society.

OFFENBACH'S 'La Princesse de Trebizonde,' which is familiar to London playgoers in its English adaptation, has been performed, under the title of 'Die Prinzessin von Trapezunt,' at the Karltheater of Vienna. M. Offenbach personally conducted the performance, which was a thorough success.

RICHARD WAGNER's new composition, entitled 'Kaisermarsch,' in honour of the German victory, and of the revival of the Empire and of the Imperial power, has been published in Leipzig.

DRAMA

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

DRAMAS founded on the story of Joan of Arc have never been popular in England. Puritanical feeling such as was bequeathed by the civil and religious struggles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was hostile to the admission of latter-age miracles, and patriotic instinct scouted the idea that divine agencies could interfere to promote the defeat and humiliation of England.

Joan of Arc, in popular belief, has long been the sort of character we see in Shakspeare, drawing from "spells and peripatets" whatever supernatural influence she possessed, and as void of all claim to the appellation of maiden as the heroine of Voltaire's regrettable burlesque. Schiller's great drama could scarcely raise the heroine in public estimation, seeing that it contained at least as much fiction as fact, and that it has always remained unknown to nine-tenths of Englishmen. Mr. Taylor, in his new version, has succeeded, for the first time, in rendering Joan of Arc tolerably acceptable to an English audience. The means by which he has done this are curious in themselves, and edifying to contemplate. The story is first stripped of all that is most poetic in its surroundings, and is then made the centre of religious and warlike pageantry, in which scarcely a sign that the defeated soldiers are English is discernible. The piece thus obtained is not void of interest, and may fairly hope when the concluding most atrocious scenes are excised, to remain a favourite with that portion of the public which seeks spectacle rather than dramatic exposition. Mr. Taylor has obviously studied the papers on the 'Pucelle d'Orléans,' published a score years ago from the Bibliothèque Royale, and the view of the heroine is as correct from the historical standpoint as we are likely to attain. The interests of art and those of historical accuracy are not, however, always identical, and we would gladly forfeit a measure of historical truth to see the character of the heroine a little more elevated and dramatically consistent. Schiller represents the maiden as losing her divine support the moment her heart feels, at the sight of Lionel, the first throb of human passion. In this forfeiture of her mission is found the secret of her temporary failure. The struggle, moreover, against the earthly love by which for a time the heavenly is almost extinguished, gives to the later scenes of Schiller's play remarkable tenderness and beauty. No similar charm is found in the present version, and we are a little at a loss to know what is Mr. Taylor's conception of the character. In the heroine he depicts martial tastes as inherent. She sees a sword, and is moved by it to military ardour. She longs to be a man, that she might wear and wield it. Her "voices" sustain and stimulate her at times, and at times desert her. We are as much at a loss to account for their departure as for their coming. No sign of divine protection, such as is accorded the heroine of Schiller's play by the reception of the miraculously delivered helmet, is accorded her; no heaven-sent messenger reveals to her the future, or declares to her her doom. Her very knowledge of the saints she sees is acquired by the study of missal-books, and not by the direct inspiration which so nobly characterizes the Joan of Schiller. In the hour of supreme agony, when the council of the Inquisition pronounces her doom, when the instruments of torture are bared before her, and when she is tied to the fatal stake, the presence of her angelic allies is capricious and uncertain; and the alternate exaltation and depression of the heroine is not easy to be comprehended and explained. In dealing with other characters, Mr. Taylor has not always been more successful. He has presented a very colourless Charles the Seventh, leaving out of sight, or scarce hinting at, the monarch's aversion from slaughter and his desire to lead a pastoral life, and frame his court in imitation of that of King René. By substituting Marie of Anjou, the wife of Charles, for Agnes Sorel, who was his mistress and his best counsellor in the war, the tenderest interest in the

play is lost. Some dispute as to the part played by Agnes Sorel has been raised. The words of Charles concerning her remain:—

Gentille Agnès, plus d'honneur, tu mérites
La cause étant de France recouvrer,
Que ce que peut dedans un cloître ouvrir
Clause nonnain ou bien devot hermite!

The part played by her in Schiller's work lends a great charm to the scenes in which Charles is introduced. The character of La Hire Mr. Taylor has strengthened. Representing him as a Gascon free-lance, capable of noble actions, but prompted by appetites both lawless and mercenary, he has made of him a striking picture. His complete subjugation by the maiden bears strongest testimony to the depth of the influence she is able to exert. It can scarcely be imputed as a serious fault to the drama that it is a series of scarcely-connected scenes rather than a sustained development of action. In the case of historical drama, in which the time of action is long and its field extensive, some exercise of the powers of faith and recollection on the part of the audience is generally required. With all its faults, Mr. Taylor's play has the advantage of interesting the audience. It does not belong to the "*genre ennuyeux*," which alone, as Molière declares, is not to be permitted. Its later scenes are, however, very distasteful to us. The representation of the sufferings of Joan in presence of her judges is unnecessarily prolonged, and the sight of the firing of the funeral pyre is inartistic and hideous. When these blemishes are removed, the drama stands a chance of success. 'Joan of Arc' is admirably mounted and badly acted. A finer or more impressive pageant than the Coronation of King Charles has seldom been seen. The dresses of the priests and women, and of the subordinate characters generally, are excellent in taste and show great research, and the scenery is in keeping with the dresses. Unfortunately, however, in the case of the more important actors, the services of the tinsor had not been called into account, and a nineteenth-century head of a low type surmounted a figure correctly clad from fifteenth-century designs. Mr. Rousby, who played *La Hire* with unnecessary ejaculation, set the example of this omission, and it was followed by most of the prominent members of the company. Mrs. Rousby, as *Joan*, was weak. She seemed to be suffering, and to lack the strength necessary to carry her through so severe an ordeal; while her face and voice were wanting in inspiration, and she failed to realize the character she sought to present. Of the other parts, two only were good,—the *Father Isambard* of Mr. George Rignold and the *Isabelle d'Arc* of Miss Pouncefort. The piece was favourably received on the whole, its scenes of pageantry receiving special applause. At the close, however, loud signs of dissatisfaction were provoked by the scenes of torture and death.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

OUT of M. Victor Hugo's picturesque and powerful romance of 'Notre Dame de Paris,' Mr. Halliday has constructed a three-act drama, which forms the Easter novelty at the Adelphi. Many versions of the story have at different times been given in London, the most successful being a piece entitled 'Notre Dame: a tale of the Ancient Régime,' written by Mr. Fitzball, and produced nearly forty years ago, at the Surrey Theatre, with Mrs. Yates, as Esmeralda, Mr. Yates as Quasimodo, and Mr. O. Smith as the Monk. The latest adaptation possesses more intelligibility than generally belongs to works of its class. Such treatment as is ordinarily given to the novels of Scott and Dickens could scarcely be adopted in the present case. M. Hugo's novel is scarcely milk for babes, and a considerable portion of the audience can have no more extensive knowledge of its story than the play gives them. On the whole, it is for the interest of the dramatist to be compelled to explain as he progresses, and 'Notre Dame' compares favourably on the score of symmetry with any of Mr. Halliday's recent adaptations. Its language has no great beauty, and its stronger scenes err in being cruel

rather than pathetic. It is, however, an effective melo-drama, of the class long associated with the theatre at which it is presented. The visitor has only to forget all about M. Hugo and the original work, to find it a fairly interesting and moving production. Some liberties have been taken with the story, to which a happy termination is provided. Art has so little to do with melo-dramas of this class that much need not be said on this head. We draw a distinction between pieces of this kind extracted from narratives and works dramatic in their original shape. To take a play like 'Le Roi s'amuse' and fit it with an altered catastrophe is about as decent and reverend a task as Dryden undertook in tagging rhymes to 'Paradise Lost.' In changing narration into drama great indulgence may, however, be claimed, and when the result is fairly successful, it would be hypercritical to quarrel with the means. The portions of the story used by Mr. Halliday are soon shown. Quasimodo is ordered by Claude Frollo, the arch-deacon, to watch over Esmeralda with the view of framing an accusation against her. Esmeralda rescues the monster from the cruelties of the jesters in the Festival of Fools, and Quasimodo falls in love with his protectress. In the *Cour de Miracles* Esmeralda meets her lover, who, while in her embrace, is stabbed by the Archdeacon. Quasimodo innocently causes her arrest on suspicion of the murder. Act two shows the recognition of Esmeralda as the daughter of Gudale, and exhibits the heroine rescued by Quasimodo while discharging the act of enforced penitence preceding death. A third act deals with the last attempt of the Archdeacon upon Esmeralda. This is foiled by Quasimodo, who throws the Monk from the highest point of Notre Dame. A company of soldiers comes, headed by Phebus, who bears a pardon, and Quasimodo, having rescued Esmeralda, dies of a wound received from the hand of her enemy. Mr. King made *Quasimodo* rather too lachrymose and sentimental a being. He used, too, his fine voice without modulation. Some of his shouts were absolutely deafening. The general note of the performance was too high. Miss Furtado screamed much, and Mrs. Mellon screamed more; Mr. King shouted, and Mr. Brittain Wright, as *Pierre Gringoire*, whined. Some modification of this is the more necessary as the acting, in other respects, was not bad. It is a mistake to represent Gringoire as so extravagantly comic a character. In this, however, the adapter showed knowledge of his audience. The performance of Mr. Brittain Wright was thoroughly popular. Mr. Fernandez had an imposing presence as the Monk. His utterances are, however, too conventionally tragic. Some excellent scenery, including fine views of Paris, was provided. A better effect might have been gained in the second Act had the painter given a portion of Notre Dame, instead of aspiring to show the whole. 'Notre Dame' was quite successful.

A farce by Mr. Oxenford, which preceded the drama, has some novelty of idea. It is entitled 'Down in a Balloon,' and is intended to ridicule the ordinary termination of romances and novels. A balloon party descends in the garden of an old gentleman. A narrative of the cause of the descent brings about biographical reminiscences, until the half-dozen people assembled discover that they all stand in closest relationship to each other. As explosion after explosion of recognition arrives much genuine hilarity is caused. A new ballet, entitled 'Quicksilver Dick,' shows Mr. Frederick Evans as an able dancer and contortionist.

CHARING CROSS THEATRE.

'GAVAUT, MINARD ET C^{ie},' the comedy by M. Gondinet, played for the first time in England at this theatre, bears the stamp of the Palais Royal, at which house it was first produced. During the two years in which it has been before the public it has had a larger number of representations than almost any modern play. Scarcely a city of importance in Europe but has seen it performed, and in most French and Belgian towns it is now included in the *répertoire* of stock pieces. Its popularity resembles that of the once famous 'Le Caporal et

la Payse,' and springs, indeed, from the same source. Ingenuity of intrigue is enhanced in both by absurdity of situation, and the whole is spiced by a strong flavour of indecorum. No expensive scenery, moreover, is required, as the piece might be played in a drawing-room. The plot of 'Gavaut, Minard et Cie.' is intricate and farcical. A couple of wealthy traders, played originally by Geoffroy and Lhéritier, and designed, apparently, for these clever actors, receive a letter signed "Clara," informing them that their son will be despatched to them. As neither can deny the possibility of having incurred the kind of responsibility indicated, a determination to adopt the young man—for such he must be—comes to. A youth who presents himself is taken at once for the son in question, and is treated with kindness and attentions which altogether bewilder him. Starting from so preposterous a commencement, the wildest extravagances are, of course, reached. These prove amusing, however, and the piece is a decided hit. It was fairly acted, MM. Legrenay and Tourtois presenting with much humour the two comic types of Parisian bourgeoisie, and M. Gothi giving an amusing representation of a dissipated young clerk, who has a great reputation with his employers for virtue, but to whose excesses are in fact due the claims of parentage the merchants have accepted as their own. The female characters are not so well supported. If these performances are to be successfully continued, the feminine portion of the company will have to be strengthened. 'Un Soir qu'il Neigeait,' with M. Georges and Mlle. E. Legrand, was also given. A comic song, entitled 'La Marchande des Quatre Saisons,' was cleverly sung by M. Barbé. 'Les Pattes de Mouche' has since been given.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

A DRAMATIST seldom goes further astray than when he ministers to the vanity of a star actor. To write a play for the sake of a combination of actors, having regard to the peculiarities and idiosyncracies of each individual, is, to a certain extent, to swerve from the path of Art. Such deviation, however, may be pardoned in days when theatrical companies are able adequately to interpret an average dramatic composition are rare. But one-part plays, whatever popularity may accrue to them from the favour with which the exponent is regarded, are false in principle; and the prevalence of such compositions is a sure sign of degradation in Art. To this class the new piece at the St. James's belongs. It is a version of a comedy by M. Narcisse Fournier, '— Tiridate; ou, Comédie et Tragédie,'—which has already supplied the stage with half-a-dozen more or less successful productions. The reason why a composition distinguishable in no respect of merit from a hundred contemporaneous works has enjoyed such exceptional good fortune, is found in the fact that, unlike the generality of French plays of tolerable value, it is written for a single actor. Again and again, accordingly, it is presented by those who wish to be seen with no chance of rivalry, and as often it is accepted by a public ignorant and easily contented. The plot is simply that of an actress endeavouring to cure a love-sick youth of his infatuation for her, and falling herself in love with the man she has sought to drive away. This is the basis of 'Tiridate,' and of the successive versions of it which, with the titles of 'The Tragedy Queen,' 'Art,' and, lastly, of 'The Actress by Daylight,' have been given to the world. Change the sex of the principal character, and the piece becomes 'David Garrick' or 'Doctor Davy.' 'The Actress by Daylight' is fairly written, and presents the old story in a tolerably amusing form. It has as much merit as can be expected in a piece written under similar disadvantages, when a performer, and not an audience, has to be gratified. As Anne Bracegirdle, the heroine, Mrs. John Wood, played with remarkable spirit and animation. The method by which she sought to disgust her boyish adorer was well carried out, and her acting, while reaching the limits of comedy, did not overstep them. Her representation of the more serious side of the character

showed an attempt to reproduce what is believed to be the conventional style of tragic acting in the seventeenth century. Speech less declamatory and loud and action less profuse and energetic would, however, be more pleasing to the audience, though they might be less correct. Mr. Farren and Miss Fanny Brough played fairly in other characters, which, however, are so colourless as to offer little opportunity for display of talent. A farce, entitled 'Rival Romeos,' which preceded the comedy, encountered a very hostile reception.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE version of 'Faust,' adapted from the French of Michel Carré, and produced by Mr. Charles Kean during the period of his management of the Princess's, has been revived at the scene of its first performance. If 'Faust and Marguerite' does not give much idea of the poetry and significance of the masterpiece of modern drama, it forms, at least, a fairly amusing and wholly edifying play, which is more, perhaps, than can be said of the original. It might almost be christened a warning to Rakes, so high is its moral lesson, which shows Marguerite promoted to the skies, and reserves for her seducer a fate exactly similar to that which mediæval imagination invented for Don Juan in 'Il Combaido de Piedra.' Mr. Phelps's impersonation of *Me-phis-toph-les* in this piece is dramatically effective. The character itself is so softened, however, that the tragic termination comes almost as a shock. Miss Rose Leclercq plays *Marguerite*, Mr. Howard *Faust*, and Mr. Crellin *Valentine*. None of these actors are very well suited to their parts. The scenery provided is good; the scene of Marguerite's apotheosis being especially effective. 'The Man in the Moon,' an amusing whimsicality by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, offers opportunity for some effective views of Irish scenery and a pretty ballet of fairies. A new farce, entitled 'The Wrong Man in the Right Place,' is amusingly supported by the Vokes family.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

'CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,' a comedietta, by Mr. Theyre Smith, produced at this house, forms an agreeable *lever de rideau*. It is one of those domestic "interiors" of which 'A Happy Pair,' at the St. James's, and 'Uncle's Will,' at the Haymarket, are favourable specimens. Sam Gaythorne, speculating on a continuance of an allowance made him by his uncle Colonel Berners, has run away with a young lady. Greatly to his dismay, and not less to that of his wife, he finds that his uncle has cut him off with a shilling. Accident drives the Colonel into the rooms occupied by his nephew and niece. The same potent ally aids Mrs. Gaythorne in the task of bringing the unreasonable old gentleman to a sense of his shortcomings. Upon this very slender thread, Mr. Smith has hung some pleasant and witty dialogue; and the whole forms a work such as we are not sorry to see replace the boisterous farce which has of late played in and played out the audience at fashionable theatres. Miss Carlotta Addison represented the heroine with much freshness, and was very agreeable in the scenes of cajolery. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Collette supported adequately the other characters.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. BYRON'S new domestic drama at the Olympic will have the title of 'Daisy Farm.'

MR. POOLE'S old farce, 'Turning the Tables,' was revived last week at the Vaudeville Theatre, on the occasion of Mr. Montague's benefit. The principal parts were played with spirit by Mr. Toole, Mr. Montague, and Miss Amy Fawcett. Though dealing with rather old materials, the farce has plenty of rough fun, and deserves to be occasionally presented.

BESIDE the novelties on which we have dwelt, many changes of programme have taken place at the London theatres. 'Les Pattes de Mouche' has been given at the Charing Cross. 'Hamlet' has been performed at Sadler's Wells, with Mr. Fairclough as

Hamlet, and Mlle. E. Legrand, one of the company recently performing at the Charing Cross, as Ophelia. The Court Theatre will give to-night Mr. Gilbert's new fairy tale. Mr. Charles Dillon has played Belphegor, Lear, and Macbeth at the Surrey. A drama of Californian adventure, by Mr. T. Mead, called 'The King of the Golden Sands; or, the Whirlpool of Wealth,' has been produced at the Victoria. The Alfred has reopened with 'The Colleen Bawn' and the 'Black-Eyed Susan' burlesque. The 'Grand Duchess' has again held her court at the Standard. A fairy drama, called 'Truth; or, the Spells of Love,' given at the Britannia, seems to command a popularity such as has been enjoyed by Mr. Gilbert's 'Palace of Truth' at the Haymarket. The Grecian has revived 'Flying Scud'; and the East London has produced a sensation-drama, called 'The Double Event.'

THOSE whom "street posters" amuse may be interested to know that a mysterious announcement, composed of letter A's in the midst of a jumble of consonants, gives the name of the chief of the banditti in the version of 'Les Brigands' forthcoming at the Globe theatre.

THE foundation-stone of a new theatre has been laid in Belfast.

MR. ROBERTSON'S comedy of 'Birth' has been successfully produced at Wallack's Theatre, with Mr. Leslie Wallack in the character of Jack Randall. It is said to have all the delicacy of Mr. Robertson's previous works, together with their flimsiness of construction.

MRS. SCOTT SIDGONS, when last heard of, was playing, at Troy, in the State of New York, Iolanthe, in 'King René's Daughter.'

FOR her benefit recently, at the Fourteenth Theatre, New York, Madame Seebach played Fanchon, in 'Die Grille.' This was the one hundred and fortieth appearance of the actress, who will, it is said, play for twenty nights more.

THE last appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews in Australia took place at the Prince of Wales's Opera-House, Sydney, when 'Married for Money,' 'Medea,' and 'Patter v. Clatter,' were given. In answer to an address from the managers, Mr. Mathews made a speech of thanks.

A FULL-DRESS rehearsal has been given at the Olympic Theatre, New York, of a new play by Mr. Daly, entitled 'Horizon.' A considerable portion of the action of the piece takes place in the Western districts of America, and introduces the "Heathen Chinese," and other types of San Francisco adventurers. One scene presents a moving panorama of a Western river with a night attack by Indians.

IN playing Othello at Booth's Theatre, in New York, Mr. Booth presents the Moor as a man of Caucasian race, darkened but not blackened by the sun. For this complete violation of Shakspeare's intention he is loudly commended by a portion of the New York press.

THE Meynadier company have recently performed a new piece in French, 'L'Ecole du Mariage,' in five acts, by Signor Montecorboli, at the Teatro delle Logge. Another French piece, also by an Italian author, the Barone de Renzi, entitled 'Le Talion du Mari,' has been accepted at the same theatre.

THE Theatrical Union of the Netherlands (Nederlandsch Tooneelverbond) began in September of last year the publication of an organ of its own. It is a quarterly journal, and is called *Het Nederlandsch Tooneel*. It discusses questions of general interest as well as those relating to the history of the stage, and the theory of the dramatic art. Considerable space is devoted to the criticism of performances, and it is intended to print dramatic pieces in the pages of the journal. The review is published at Utrecht, and is edited by J. N. Van Hall, the poet.

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From HERR WALDEMAR MALMENE, Mus. Bac. Cantab.

SIR,—I find the *Digitorium* all the various testimonials represent it to be; I therefore enclose P. O. Order for ten of them for the use of my pupils.

Yours truly,

WALDEMAR MALMENE.

Londonderry, April 3rd, 1867.

From BRINLEY RICHARDS, Esq.

SIR,—Your *Digitorium* is one of the most simple and useful inventions which I have yet seen for the use of Pianoforte-players; and its very portable size in which it is constructed renders it acceptable to professors and pupils.

I remain truly yours,

BRINLEY RICHARDS.

6, St. Mary Abbott's-terrace, Kensington, W.

From C. W. ROBINSON, Esq.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged by your sending me one of your *Digitoria*. I consider it an admirable invention.

Yours truly,

C. W. ROBINSON.

Organist and Choir-Master, University College, Oxford.

From BOYTON SMITH, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I find the *Digitorium* extremely useful; its professors I think it very acceptable, as it affords a means of keeping the fingers in good working order, when engagements leave them little time for practice. Its compact form renders it convenient for travelling, enabling one to utilize the time thus occupied; I shall have much pleasure in recommending it.

Yours truly,

BOYTON SMITH.

Organist and Choir-Master, Holy Trinity, Dorchester.

The COLLEGE,

45, Ladbroke-square, Kensington Park.

SIR,—I find the *Digitorium* a most useful auxiliary in my school; the pupils quickly acquire a good position of the hands and a clear touch on the Pianoforte.

Yours, &c.

ANNE LEWIS.

From C. CLARKE, Esq.

SIR,—The *Digitorium* you sent me a few months ago has wonderfully improved the touch and execution of my pupils; increasing their fingers flexible, strengthening the wrist, &c. Please send me two more as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

C. CLARKE.

Organist of St. John's, Devon.

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